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DUNRAVEN TALKS AGAIN

Still Believes the Defender Was Longer than She Ought to Have Been.

MADE THE CHARGE FIRST ON SEPT. 7

Asserts that It Should Have Been Investigated Then—Speech Made at a Banquet Given at Cardiff.

CARDIFF, Nov. 21.—A banquet was given here to-night in honor of Lord Dunraven. Lord Tredegar presided, and there was a large attendance.

Responding to a toast to himself, Lord Dunraven said it was the proudest moment of his life when a few gentlemen of Cardiff visited him and asked him to accept their friendship and assurances of respect. They, at least, believed in his honor. He regretted the absence of Mr. McCalmont and Mr. Robinson. Both of them were interested in the little vessel he had left, but not abandoned, on the other side. He referred to the controversy his pamphlet on the cup races had aroused in America, and said he did not think that the care and attention of those who had the management of the races had increased in proportion to the interest shown in them.

In cases of this kind, where there was so much international importance attached to the races and so much money involved, he did not think it right or fair to the public or the parties immediately interested that anything should be left to a question of the honor of A or the honesty of B, or to the keenness of the moral principles of one man or another. Those having control of the conduct of the races ought to take the responsibility themselves, and leave none to be taken by private individuals.

He had been subjected to the most extraordinary accusations.

It had been said that he withdrew from the race from a desire deliberately to insult the American Nation. He had also been accused of acting in pique because the Valkyrie had been beaten. Most astounding of all was the new accusation of suddenly, and at a safe distance, preferring a charge against the owners of the Defender or the New-York Yacht Club. He resented that. He resented it because it was a most contemptible thing to do behind a man's back what it was not dared to do before his face. As a matter of fact he had done nothing of the kind. He wished to be precise in what he said, for, somehow, everything got twisted, contorted, and misunderstood by the somewhat excitable persons across the Atlantic. He had always felt some difficulty in speaking, because he desired to avoid saying anything that could possibly be offensive to the Nation for which he entertained the deepest respect.

This had led to his being accused of reticence. Then, when he spoke, however guardedly, his motives and actions were misunderstood. He did not hope to convert the American press to take a more rational and more wholesome view of the situation. The delusion that somebody is bent on insulting and persecuting you is one of the most hopeless, incurable forms of mild insanity, but he could explain his position to his hearers.

He believed it would be understood that he published his pamphlet because in yachting circles in the country there was generally a very confused idea of what had actually occurred.

The Defender sailed the first race too deeply immersed, and was consequently longer on the water line than she was entitled to be. He had not at that time or now the smallest doubt on that subject. Whether he was right or wrong was a matter of opinion, and he feared it would always remain, seeing that the only possible chance of ascertaining was not utilized, and had now gone forever. He made a complaint the morning of the race, obviously not in pique, because it was made before the race occurred.

Lord Dunraven rehearsed the contents of his pamphlet relative to his subsequent request that a watch be put on the vessels and that they be remeasured. If that request had been complied with, he said, none of the ill feeling on this account would have occurred. He denied that any attempt had been made to conceal his complaint. He had mentioned it to several gentlemen. He had conversed with Mr. Hyslop, the official measurer of the New-York Yacht Club, on the subject.

Everybody on both yachts, the committee, and the official measurer were all aware of the complaint, yet an attempt was now made to prejudice him in the eyes of England and the United States by pretending that now for the first time he had brought a new charge against the Defender. They called the complaint a gross insult. Why did they not do so when it was lodged before the race? It appeared to him that the violent hurricane of indignation that had swept the press of the United States would have carried greater conviction if it had occurred then.

He had also been criticised a great deal here, and had been told that he ought not to have revived the point. He did not wish to do so. It was not necessary, inasmuch as it did not form part of the reason why he withdrew from the contest, but he had been compelled to mention it to the Cup Committee, which reported it to the New-York Yacht Club. The report was published in the American papers on Oct. 25. After it appeared there, he thought he had an equal right to publish it here in his own words:

He had not wished to say a word on the distasteful subject, and was extremely surprised to see that the committee had reported thereon. The report stated that the vessels had been remeasured and his statement disproved. It was not disproved. It was impossible to disprove it. It was ridiculous to suppose that the measuring twenty-four hours after was the slightest proof. If he had been absolutely silent in regard to the matter, his silence would have given consent to the deduction that his statement had been disproved.

He greatly deprecated the introduction of personal feeling. He had traveled in the United States and had made many personal friends. It was hardly likely that he would seek to alienate or intentionally offend any of them. The New-York Yacht Club was hardly the right tribunal to make the inquiry. Moreover the time for proof was past. He had not the slightest doubt that the club inquiry would be absolutely impartial, but he thought it was a question of personal honor, and that the contention that the honor of the country was concerned might well be omitted.

He reiterated his statements regarding his position in the matter of his complaint and declared that he was unable to understand the feeling that had been aroused. He hoped that he was able to take a beating in a proper spirit. He had done so in previous years. If the new Valkyrie was to be beaten it must be under fair conditions and in a fair field. These he had not found, and therefore he withdrew.

Lord Dunraven was much applauded throughout his speech.

Comments on Dunraven's Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Morning Post, commenting on Lord Dunraven's speech at Cardiff, will to-morrow say:

"Nobody believes for a moment that if anything was wrong with the Defender's leading her owners had anything to do with it. It is equally certain that what Lord Dunraven said at the time, and in his pamphlet, was said in good faith, without a desire to injure future racing for the cup."

The Morning will say: "It was Lord Dunraven's duty last night either to withdraw or substantiate his charges. He did neither. He merely reiterated his suspicions."

DEFENDER'S THREE MEASUREMENTS

Mr. Hyslop Gives Figures and Tells About the Extra Lead.

The fact that more lead was put on the Defender just before she was measured by Mr. Hyslop on Sept. 6 was discussed by yachtsmen yesterday. To many of them it was news, as, although no secret was made of the fact, no particular notice had been taken of it at the time. This lead was put on board to make up for the interior fittings which had been used on the yacht during the Summer, and when Mr. Iselin decided to have them taken out he ordered the lead to be prepared and stored in the Erie Basin ready to be put on board when wanted.

The interior fittings were taken out while the yacht was at New-Rochelle on Thursday, Sept. 5. Every article taken from the yacht was weighed, and the total weight removed was 7,000 pounds. On Friday, Sept. 6, the Defender was towed to the Erie Basin and then Mr. Iselin told Mr. Hyslop that he wanted to put a certain amount of lead on board. Mr. Hyslop told him to have it put on the deck, and this was done. After the yacht had been measured this lead had to be cut in sizes to fit places made for it under the cabin floor. At first the men cut the pigs of lead on the Defender's deck, but Mr. Iselin and Capt. Haff were afraid the deck was not strong enough to stand the strain, so the rest of the work was finished on the Hattie Palmer. This is what those on the Valkyrie saw and what Lord Dunraven refers to in his statement.

Measurer John Hyslop was seen yesterday and said: "The placing of the lead on board before the yacht was measured was a perfectly proper proceeding, and my attention was called to it when I went on board the Defender by Mr. Iselin. When the Defender was measured on Aug. 16, before the first trial race, her water-line length was 88.45 feet. On Sept. 6 she measured 88.455 feet. This difference is accounted for by taking some lead off the keel and by the hollow steel boom and gaff in place of the wooden ones. This made a difference in the racing length of the Defender of three-fourths of an inch. When remeasured after the first cup race on Sunday, Sept. 8, the water-line length of the Defender was 88.445 feet. This difference changed her racing length one-sixteenth of an inch. It was very remarkable that it was possible to get two measurements as close as that.

"The first time the Defender was measured she had forty-eight men on board. On each of the other occasions there were fifty."

Capt. "Joe" Parker, who had charge of the Valkyrie's tender, the City of Bridgeport, said: "On the morning of Sept. 7, the day of the first race, as far as I could see, the Defender floated just as she did when she was measured. I did not notice any difference in her water-line length, nor did I hear any conversation or argument on the question on board the Bridgeport. I don't believe any fraud was perpetrated."

Regarding the story that Mr. Glennie and Mr. Dickey had trouble while the Valkyrie was in the Erie Basin, Capt. Parker said: "There is not a word of truth in it. I was at the Basin on the Bridgeport all the time the Valkyrie was there, and all that time Mr. Glennie and Mr. Dickey were very friendly. The Englishmen were all good fellows and thorough gentlemen, and did not try any mean tricks as far as I could see."

TO EXPORT $1,000,000 IN GOLD

Baring, Magoun & Co. Withdrew $500,000 Yesterday—The Reserve Stands at $86,304,557.

Gold to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday by Baring, Magoun & Co. The same firm engaged as much more for withdrawal to-day, and will send the $1,000,000 to Europe to-morrow. When the withdrawal was made reports spread through the financial district that several large firms would take gold to-day. Lazard Frères, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Muller, Schall & Co. were freely named as sellers of bills, against which they would withdraw gold to-day.

The reports excited more than ordinary attention, because they seemed to have some basis in fact. They were construed to mean that demands were so urgent that houses with bond syndicate alliances felt compelled to yield to them. While there was no intimation that anything short of the necessity of remittances had led such houses to consider gold shipments, bankers expressed apprehension that an outflow of some magnitude under such leadership might draw into the exchange market dealers with speculative motives. It seemed to be felt that Congress would not lack for an object lesson in finance when it shall come together.

The gold reserve at the close of business yesterday was $86,304,557.

Rates of exchange held steady yesterday. Buyers thought they should decline but bids of $4.89 produced no bills. Bankers say there is some promise of relief in the lessening pressure of American sales in Europe, and in an expected increase in domestic bills. They hardly hope for a decline in rates at this time sufficient to make gold exports unprofitable.

DEBS WILL BE FREE TO-DAY

The A. R. U. Leader to Address Friends in Chicago on Liberty.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Nov. 21.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for violation of the interstate commerce law, will be released from Woodstock Jail to-morrow. He was engaged to-day on the speech which he will deliver to-morrow night at the reception to be tendered him by the trades unionists of Chicago.

The theme is "Liberty." He will discuss the American principles of Government, taking the ground that judicial proceedings tend to subvert the Constitutional rights of citizens. He will contend that the Supreme Court and judiciary have been constantly enlarging on their powers, and that the trend of their decisions, so far as they relate to workingmen, is to deprive them of their rights and to reduce them to vassalage.

Debs declared with much earnestness to a visitor to-day that the American Railway Union is in robust health, and that it will grow and flourish. He is much interested in the preparations made to receive him in Chicago to-morrow, and is kept posted on the movements of all labor bodies.

GAVE A TYPHOID PATIENT WHISKY

John Reed Charged with Manslaughter at Salem, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 21.—In the District Court to-day, John Reed was charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Xavier Genest, by administering whisky while Genest was suffering with typhoid fever, and was held in $3,000 for the Grand Jury.

Reed told the sick man that doctors were "no good," and forced him to drink half a pint of whisky. Genest became delirious, and died later.

Reed said that he had lived seven years with the Indians, and knew their medicines, and he was also a seventh son. He was drunk when he administered the liquor, and explained that he was "smarter" to give medicine when he was drunk.

Senator S. B. Elkins a Witness.

Senator S. B. Elkins was a witness in the Supreme Court yesterday in the trial of William C. Bencher's suit against him to recover a one-third interest in certain coal lands in New-Mexico.

Mr. Elkins denied that Mr. Bencher has any interest in the lands. He said the plaintiff had not lived up to his part of the agreement.

Mr. Bencher repeated the statements made in his complaint.

Briefs are to be submitted in the case.

The finest line of Oriental Rugs at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

FACTORY GIRLS IN PERIL

Hundreds Have Narrow Escapes During a Chicago Fire.

FIREMEN ALSO IN GRAVE DANGER

A Large Number of Firms Suffer Loss, but the Aggregate Is Only Half a Million Dollars—Exciting Incidents of the Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A fire which caused a property loss of $500,000 and imperiled the lives of half a thousand persons, mostly young women, originated at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the third floor of Charles Emmerich & Co.'s feather and down goods factory, 175-181 South Canal Street.

The individual losers by the fire were:

ABNER SHIRT WAIST FACTORY.
BANNER SHIRT WAIST FACTORY.
BLAKE, GEORGE F., steam pump works.
CHAMBERS BRICK MACHINERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
DERBY CYCLE COMPANY.
EMMERICH, CHARLES, & CO., feather and down goods.
EPWORTH PIANO AND ORGAN FACTORY.
GIBSON GAS FIXTURE FACTORY.
HEUSNER BAKERY COMPANY.
KNOWLES STEAM PUMP WORKS.
LLOYD, GEORGE E., & CO., Cleveland bicycles.
LLOYD, GEORGE E., & CO., electrotype and stereotype machinery manufacturers.
LYON, SAMUEL, mill supplies.
RUSSELL PIANO COMPANY.
SCHNADIG BROTHERS & CO., ladies' shoes.
SHOBER & CARQUEVILLE, lithographers, who occupied most of the Excelsior Building at the corner of Jackson Street.
STROUSS, EISENRATH & DRON, manufacturers of mattresses and quilts.

The following suffered losses through falling of walls and by water:

MILLER HENDRICKS & CO., 53 West Jackson Street; packers of beef and pork.
HAYWARD & WINDSOR COMPANY, confectioners, 161 Canal Street.

The losses to the firms are estimated at $350,000.

The seven-story brick building, extending from 175 Canal Street south to the corner of Jackson Street, the nine-story brick building adjoining on the north, and the greater part of the four-story brick building in the same direction were destroyed. These buildings occupied nearly the whole of the block on the west side of Canal Street, between Adams and Jackson Streets. The seven and nine-story buildings were owned by Warren Springer, and the owner of the four-story structure, which is one-third saved, is William J. Wilson. The buildings were amply insured.

The fire started from an explosion of chemicals used in cleaning feathers, and the rapidity with which the flames spread in the Emmerich factory, where 200 girls and women were employed, created a panic in that building.

Officers stood guard at the elevators and stairways to prevent more than a safe number of women using those means of exit.

The excitement was as great among the 200 female employes of the Banner Waist Company, whose factory adjoined the Emmerich factory.

The police and firemen had a hard task to get all the young women in safety to the street, many having to be carried out unconscious, or else driven out, because they wanted to save their small personal property. So far as the police learned, all employed in the buildings escaped without serious injury, although many were bruised and scratched.

In the early stage of the fire an engine company and the chemical engine men were sent to the sixth floor of the nine-story building in the rear of the Emmerich factory to fight the further spread of the flames to the north. The smoke from the burning feathers made a dense, suffocating cloud for the firemen to work in, and they saw then, but too late, that the fire had broken out in front of them and cut off their escape in that direction by the ladders. Shouts of warning were sent to them by the Chief and his Marshals. The imperilled men forsook their apparatus and struck out in the blinding smoke for the stairway. The hose was the only thing to guide them to safety, and they half fell, half climbed down it and the stairs to the street. Several of the men were badly cut and bruised, and their appearance on the street was hailed with delight by the thousands of spectators.

The falling of the walls on all four sides was a dangerous incident. Without any warning three stories of the smaller building on the Canal Street side came crashing to the street. Firemen and officers who were standing or working in front rushed from under the mass of tumbling brick until the building on the opposite side of the street stopped them, and then they barely escaped being struck.

The same scene was witnessed on the Jackson Street side when the three top stories came toppling across the street without warning. When part of the west wall of the Excelsior Building fell it made a hole in the two-story brick building of the Miller & Hendricks Packing Company.

When the fire was apparently under control a large part of the front wall of the nine-story structure crashed on the four-story Wilson Building, starting flames and making havoc with the contents. The spreading of the flames in this direction gave the firemen additional work, but they were helped by the thick firewall in the centre of the building.

The fire was under control in two hours, in spite of a high wind and a big start. Nothing but parts of the Springer buildings remain, all the floors having been burned through, carrying with them the costly machinery, lithograph presses, and the stock.

PREPARING FOR WORK ON THE CANAL

Report of President Hitchcock of the Maritime Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Hiram Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior.

No new features are contained in it except that the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company has been reorganized, and is now the Nicaragua Company.

When the construction company failed in 1893 all work was suspended, but now the Nicaragua Company is making active preparations for resuming work under the contract which the construction company had with the Maritime Company.

RECEIPTS LOWER, EXPENSES GREATER

Treasurer Colvin's Report Shows a Deficit for the Past Year.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The report of State Treasurer Colvin for the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, will show that the balance in the State Treasury on that date was $811,762, as compared with $1,548,286 Sept. 30, 1894. The receipts during the fiscal year were $19,690,121, as compared with $18,537,948 in 1894, an increase of $1,092,246. The expenditures were $20,866,646, as compared with $20,183,011 in 1894, an increase of $183,635. The actual receipts for the fiscal year were $736,524 less than the expenditures.

Would Increase the Water Supply.

A number of underwriters at American Lloyds have sent a communication to the Sinking Fund Commissioners respecting the water supply of this city. In it are set forth the present consumption and the ratio of increase, making calculation for some years ahead. They feel that something should be done at once to bring about a permanent increase in the sources of water supply. The underwriters have already called attention to the need of more pressure.

Judge McGrath Acts Insanely.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 21.—Judge John A. McGrath of the Second District Court, sat to-day in the First District Court, in place of Judge Porter, and showed so plainly that his mind was not in good order that friends will take steps to have him cared for.

He had been ill for some time, and on several occasions in court recently has acted contrary to all rules of law and practice.

CALVERT VAUX WAS DROWNED

Body of the Landscape Architect Found in Gravesend Bay—Probably Fell from a Pier.

The body of Calvert Vaux, the landscape architect, who disappeared Tuesday from his home in Bensonhurst, was found yesterday morning in Gravesend Bay, at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street. It will be buried privately to-morrow in Kingston, N. Y. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

Mr. Vaux, who was seventy-one years old, went for a walk Tuesday afternoon, and, it is supposed, fell off the pier in an attack of dizziness or faintness.

His son, C. Bowyer Vaux, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that suicide was not to be thought of in connection with his father's death.

An employe of Fry's coal yard, at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street, saw the body floating in the water at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Acting Captain Burford of the Twenty-fifth Sub-Precinct, and Roundsman Gaughran were hurriedly sent for, and the Roundsman plunged at once into the icy water and drew the body to shore.

Word was sent to the home of the son, and Mr. Vaux came down at once and identified his father's body.

There was a bruise on the head, a slight cut over the eye, and the hat, spectacles, and left shoe were missing. There were no indications of violence or of bruises sufficient to have caused death, and the possibility of murder was not even suggested.

It is known that, Tuesday afternoon, the time of Mr. Vaux's disappearance, he walked down to Capt. Ditmar's pier, at the foot of De Bruyn's Lane, for Captain Ditmar saw him there and spoke to him.

Mr. Vaux was the father of four children—Downing Vaux, C. Bowyer Vaux, Miss Marian Vaux, and Mrs. H. H. Donaldson.

He was born in London in December, 1824, and after studying architecture came to this country in 1848, and became the partner of Andrew J. Downing, with whom he laid out the grounds surrounding the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington.

Mr. Vaux's chief success in landscape architecture was the laying out of Central Park, this city, and of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. He also prepared the plans for Riverside and Morningside Parks. He published a work entitled "Villas and Cottages," and was regarded as eminent in his profession. At the time of his death he was landscape architect for the New-York Park Department.

FORMER CABINET OFFICERS SUED

Attorney Spalding Pressing Charges Against Vilas and Dickinson in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day heard argument in two cases wherein ex-Cabinet officers were defendants in actions for damages resulting from their official acts. Harvey Spalding, an attorney of the District, had secured contracts with several thousand Postmasters throughout the country for prosecuting their claims for a readjustment of salaries under the act of June 12, 1866.

It is alleged that after money had been appropriated in 1885 for the payment of these claims Postmaster General W. F. Vilas "interposed all possible obstacles to the collection of said claims, and undertook to induce the clients of the plaintiff to repudiate the contracts they had made. For such purpose, and with such malicious intent, he caused the drafts or warrants for the payment of such claims to be sent directly to the claimants, and for the malicious purpose of causing the claimants to disregard the contracts they had made with the plaintiff for fees, and to cause them to believe that the same were null and void, and that plaintiff had rendered them no service, and that he was attempting falsely to claim for valuable services rendered under said contracts, and using his official character for such purposes, thus placing the plaintiff before the country as a common swindler; and to bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace."

For this he brought suit against Vilas in the District Courts for $100,000 damages. He also brought suit against Don M. Dickinson, who succeeded Vilas as Postmaster General, for damages for continuing Vilas's policy. The District Courts threw out plaintiff's bills on demurrer, and he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SCHOOLBOYS BURIED IN A SANDBANK

Two Dead When Taken Out, and Two Had Broken Bones.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Six school boys were buried to-day by a cave-in of a sand bank, at Twenty-eighth and Grayson Streets. Two were dead when taken out, and two others have broken bones. The dead are:

RAMAGE, HOWARD, son of a police officer.
SNOW, LOUIS, son of a laborer.

The injured are:

GAMBALL, WALTER, arm broken.
RAMAGE, WILLIAM, leg broken.

The boys had been engaged in the excavation of a cave, in which they proposed to play they were bandits.

FAILED TO AGREE ON THE PRICE

No Plans Made for Bringing Mail from Quarantine to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Post Office Department and the steamship companies have failed to agree upon the amounts to be paid for the transporting of foreign mails from quarantine to the railroad stations of New-York City. So the project of facilitating the transportation of foreign mails to the interior falls through for the present.

Lispenard Lamp Post Exploded.

An ornamental lamp post in front of the Lispenard apartment house, Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, was blown to pieces last evening, and Leon Miller, a half boy, twenty-two years old, who lighted the gas in the lamp, was cut on the head and injured internally.

Miller climbed the post and tried to light the gas. He had only one match. This was blown out. He closed the glass door of the lamp box without turning off the gas. When he returned with more matches the gas had filled the box and the hollow post. There was an explosion as soon as a lighted match was put into the box. Miller was thrown fifteen feet. His injuries are not serious.

Court of Inquiry Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary Herbert to-day appointed a court of inquiry to consist of Commander W. Maynard, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, and Lieut. W. W. Kimball, with Ensign W. J. Terhune as recorder, "to inquire into allegations of maltreatment of certain members of the class of enlisted men under instruction in ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard by certain other members of the same class." The Secretary's action is based on an outcropping of the color line among the ordnance apprentices. The court will meet at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday next.

Booker T. Washington's Address.

Booker T. Washington, who represented the colored race at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, spoke last night at the Broadway Tabernacle on the subject of educating the negro. Joseph H. Choate presided, and a quartet from the Tuskegee Normal Institute sang.

Gen. Horace Porter's Lecture.

A large audience assembled in the meeting room of the Union League Club last night to listen to a lecture delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, President of the club, entitled, "The Surrender at Appomattox."

Good taste, high merit, and low cost govern the furniture manufactured by Flint, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

HANNIGAN IS ACQUITTED

Jurors Say He Was Insane When He Killed Solomon H. Mann.

FATHER DEAD BEFORE THE VERDICT

Justice Ingraham Decides That David's Present Mental Condition Must Now Be Passed Upon.

David Hannigan was acquitted at 11:25 o'clock last night by the jury before which he had been on trial for seventeen days for the shooting of Solomon H. Mann. The jury found that he was insane when he shot Mann, and so not responsible for his act.

William Hannigan, father of David Hannigan, died at 11:08 o'clock last night. The only members of his family who were with him were his married daughter, Mrs. Rosa McGowan, and his wife.

The jury retired to determine upon a verdict at 5 o'clock, and at 11:20 o'clock sent word to Justice Ingraham that it had arrived at a decision. Court, which had been adjourned at 7 o'clock, was at once reconvened, and the attorneys all appeared.

Hannigan was taken into the room, his wife and members of his family took the seats they had occupied during the trial, and the jury filed from its room to its place in the courtroom.

Before the jurors' names were called, Justice Ingraham announced that no demonstrations should be made, whatever the verdict might be.

The following are the names of the jury:

1. WARREN S. BANKS, 107 East Eighty-third Street.
2. PAUL MICOLINO, 59 West Eighty-second Street.
3. ARTHUR S. COX, 9 Pine Street.
4. JAMES R. ORTGIES, 329 West Twenty-second Street.
5. FRANKLIN M. SHERMAN, 2,403 Eighth Avenue.
6. ADOLPH HANK, 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.
7. JOSEPH IRELAND, 487 Manhattan Avenue.
8. CHARLES A. BENTZEN, 240 West Twelfth Street.
9. ROBERT S. ENGLE, 227 West Seventieth Street.
10. BENJAMIN F. CONNER, 104 East Ninety-sixth Street.
11. CHARLES FITCH, 180 West Eighty-first Street.
12. ANDREW KITCHEN, 907 Washington Avenue.

After the calling of the roll, and while the jury and prisoner confronted each other, in answer to the demand whether a verdict had been found, and, if so, what it was, the foreman solemnly announced:

"The jury finds the prisoner not guilty, on account of insanity."

The instant the verdict was announced Mrs. Hannigan became hysterical, and had to be led from the courtroom; the crowd in the lobbies applauded and cheered, and in the courtroom excitement was not entirely suppressed.

Mr. Brooke at once moved that the prisoner be discharged. Justice Ingraham denied the motion, and said that, as the prisoner's witnesses had testified that Hannigan was insane at the time of the trial, he could not take the risk of turning him loose upon his family and the community until he had been properly declared sane by a competent commission, appointed to pass upon his present condition.

Hannigan sat with a stolid expression while the motion was being made. He paid no attention to what was being said. He showed in no way that he understood the verdict when it was delivered, and was in no way moved or affected, so far as could be observed, when his wife became hysterical, or when the sound of the cheers in the hall reached the courtroom.

His manner of indifference or inability to appreciate his situation was continued when Mr. Brooke asked that the prisoner be taken from the room while he again addressed the Court.

Hannigan was removed, and Mr. Brooke then asked that he be discharged that he might go to his father's home and see him before he died. He told the Court that word had reached him that William Hannigan was dying, that he would not live until morning, and asked for David Hannigan's release upon that ground, it not being then known in the courtroom that Mr. Hannigan had already died.

This request Justice Ingraham denied in so far as granting the prisoner's release, but he arranged to have Hannigan taken to his father's bedside by officers of the court stating that in his present condition Hannigan might again commit homicide, and that if he were to do so the Court would feel itself responsible for the act.

Court was then adjourned, and Hannigan was led away. As he passed through the hallways he was cheered again and again, and many pressed about him to shake his hands.

The members of his family who were present at the culmination of his trial were congratulated, as were Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan, his counsel.

Some of the members of the jury stated that the only question they really considered was whether Hannigan was insane when he shot Mann.

Some of the jurors were in doubt about when his insanity began and ended, and it required argument to bring these to the conclusion that most of them entertained when they retired to consider their verdict, which was that Hannigan was not mentally responsible for his act when he committed the deed.

At the opening of court yesterday, Justice Ingraham instructed the court officers not to allow the great crowd that wished to hear and see the termination of the dramatic trial to enter the room. Many have followed the trial from day to day, and, to prevent such scenes as were enacted Wednesday afternoon, few persons were admitted.

Before the Justice had ascended the bench the prisoner was surrounded by his relatives and friends, who were quieting him and telling him to have no fear of an adverse verdict. His wife and sister were at his side. The jurymen were early in their seats.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre resumed his summing up for the prosecution at the point at which he stopped the night before.

Mr. McIntyre attacked the evidence for the defense, and, although he pointed out time and again those points of it in which he had no faith, and said that they were untrue, he also said that he sympathized with the witnesses' motives. He went over the testimony minutely, and endeavored to show the jury that Hannigan was at all times sane and fully aware of what he was doing.

A recess was taken at 1:30 o'clock, and after it Mr. McIntyre concluded his summing up.

Mr. Brooke made many objections to Mr. McIntyre's remarks. Some of them the Court allowed, but the most of them were disallowed.

Justice Ingraham, in his charge, gave the defendant all the advantages that he was entitled to, and said: "It is a matter of the utmost importance that this question of his sanity or insanity should be decided by you. We know no 'higher law' than that in our statute books. There is no 'higher law' which we have a right to consider."

The evidence was reviewed, and Justice Ingraham said: "If the defendant has proved that at the time he fired that shot he was an irresponsible being, he has committed no crime. He is guiltless of homicide under the law." The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock.

TAKEN TO THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

David Hannigan Kissed His Father's Face and Went Back to the Tombs.

David Hannigan, after Justice Ingraham had granted the request that he be allowed to go to his father's bedside, was taken to the house, 408 West Fifty-fifth Street, in a coach. With him were two court officers and his brother-in-law, James McGowan.

The coach was met by David's brother John, who broke to him the news of their father's death. David was overcome, and wept. Then he recovered self-possession, and was taken to the room where his father's body lay. He kissed the face, and was then led from the room. He was taken back to the Tombs.

William Hannigan began to sink at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A physician was hastily summoned. When he saw the patient he abandoned all hope. Subsequently, Fathers Minton and O'Keefe of the Paulist Fathers' Church called at the house and remained with Mr. Hannigan until a short time before he died.

Mrs. McGowan said the last words her father uttered were an appeal to see David before he died.

FIRE AT THE PORTRAIT SHOW

Hats Crushed and Dresses Ripped in a Wild Rush of Women for Exit—Damage, $200.

Almost a panic was created among the fashionable audience that attended the portrait show in the Academy of Design, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last evening. There was an unusually large crowd, principally of women, in the academy when a fire started, its cause being in the fact that while the show has been in progress fashionable teas have been one of the features every Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. William Jay, Miss Frelinghuysen, and Mrs. Henry Marquand were presiding at the tea yesterday afternoon. The police estimate that between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were in the hall.

A large gas chandelier hangs in the centre of the exhibition hall, and over it, in order to shade the light, hung a large canvas canopy. About dusk one of the employes started to light the jets. While he was doing this, the lighted paper came in contact with the canopy, and in an instant it was in a blaze.

The canvas burned in sight of the throng, and some one shouted "Fire!" At once there was a rush for the exits, and many women were caught in the jam in their efforts to reach the Twenty-third Street exits. Bonnets and capes were crushed and torn, dresses ripped, and the furniture of the place knocked about in the wild rush for the street.

A policeman was standing outside the academy. He saw the crowd of excited women rush out of the building. He dashed up the steps and crowded his way through the mass of women, at the same time calling them that there was no danger. He succeeded in stopping the rush to the street, and when he gained the inside of the hall he at once sent out a still alarm of fire, which was responded to by Fire Patrol No. 2. Before the arrival of the patrol, the policeman, with several of the employes of the building, extinguished the fire.

The excitement lasted about fifteen minutes, and after it was over the women who had made hurried exits returned to the building. New canvas was placed in position, and the show went on as if nothing had happened. None of the portraits was injured, and the damage to the chandelier and canopy was estimated at about $200.

DROWNED IN A FERRY SLIP

William Taylor's Life Insured in Favor of Salvador P. Lahey, Who Was Not Aware of that Fact.

William Taylor of Laurel Hill, L. I., fell, late yesterday afternoon, from the deck of the ferryboat Sag Harbor of the Long Island Railroad Ferry, at the slip, foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, and was drowned.

In his pockets were found $20 in bills and an insurance policy made out in favor of Salvador P. Lahey.

Mr. Lahey is proprietor of a drugstore at 62 Spring Street, this city, and lives in Laurel Hill. He said last night that Mr. Taylor had been in the store to see him on a matter of business yesterday afternoon, and left about 4 o'clock to go home.

Mr. Taylor, he said, was employed by Bruno Deaz of 158 Water Street, as a tobacco buyer, and had been in that position nearly twenty years.

While in Cuba on business last May Mr. Taylor was arrested by the Spanish authorities on suspicion of being a spy, but was released in a few days.

Mr. Lahey expressed great surprise that Mr. Taylor should have carried an insurance policy in his favor, and declared that he had never heard of it before. Mr. Taylor, he said, was a bachelor, and had lived with a widowed sister at Laurel Hill for many years. Mr. Lahey thought that Mr. Taylor was a veteran of the war.

DIED RATHER THAN PAY ALIMONY

William Grevert, Ordered to Give $7 a Week to His Wife, Shot Himself.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 21.—William Grevert, an engineer, employed in the Manhattan Brass Works, who lived at 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, New-York, committed suicide to-day rather than pay $7 a week alimony to his wife, who was suing him for divorce.

He went to his brother's home, 159 Danforth Street, said he would kill himself rather than obey the order of the Court, and then borrowed a gun, saying he was going rabbit-shooting.

He went into an outhouse, and blew off one side of his head.

WOES OF A PLATTSBURG MAN

Louis Lapoint Claims to Have Lost Money and Is also Held in Jail.

SARATOGA, Nov. 21.—Louis Lapoint of Plattsburg finds that his visit to Saratoga last August was rather an expensive one. He complained of having been swindled out of $114 while playing poker with David Davis, Davis Callahan, and John M. Roach, all of New-York City, and had them arrested.

They furnished bail, but the complainant was unable to do so, and was locked up in the county jail as the principal witness.

The trial of the New-Yorkers came before the Saratoga County Court of Sessions to-day, and they were discharged.

HE KNELT BEFORE THE MAYOR

Cortese Commanded to Arise Before Presenting His Letter.

Frank Cortese recently lost his job as a sweeper in the Street Cleaning Department. Yesterday he took a letter to the Mayor's office detailing his troubles.

When he went up to the Mayor he fell on his knees.

"Get on your feet, there. Don't you kneel to me. Get up! Are you not a man?" the Mayor said.

Cortese got up and handed the letter to the Mayor, who wrote on it that the case should be looked into.

Barrett to Testify Against Chaffey.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—It was given out at Police Headquarters this afternoon that when the case of James S. Chaffey, charged with receiving some $30,000 worth of stolen property, shall come to trial, the prosecution will place James Barrett on the stand as its principal witness. Barrett, who was a professional burglar, is now serving a life sentence in State prison for the murder of Constable Farrar, at Lincoln, and Chaffey declares that all the stolen property found in his possession was stolen by Barrett, who denies Chaffey's story.

Suicide in a Railway Car.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 21.—J. H. Steele, proprietor of the Van Court Inn, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head. He boarded a train on the Central Railroad, and after the train had been under way a short time he went into the toilet room. When the train was between Elmore and Roselle a pistol shot was heard, and when the brakeman opened the door he found Steele dead, with a bullet hole in his temple. Poor health and business reverses caused him to commit the act.

Torrey Bankruptcy Bill Approved.

At a meeting of the New-York Credit Men's Association yesterday, resolutions were adopted favoring the Torrey Bankrupt bill, to be presented to the next Congress.

Dr. Daniel McSweeney Reappointed.

Dr. Daniel E. McSweeney was reappointed a School Commissioner yesterday by Mayor Strong. This leaves only two places in the board to be filled.

SCANDAL IN PARK AFFAIRS

Power Wielded by the Secretary, Charles De Forest Burns.

HENCHMEN WHO PROFIT IN POLITICS

Disgraceful Conditions in Pelham Bay Park, Where Vandals Have Destroyed City Property.

CITY PAID MEN PRIVATELY EMPLOYED

Saloon Keepers with Sinecures and a Gang of Freebooters Who Preyed upon the Public Property.

Charles De Forrest Burns, Secretary of the Park Board, political protégé of "Larry" Delmour, and Tammany politician of the most pronounced "revenue" stripe, seems to enjoy a "pull" that defies all reform or reformers.

It was announced at the time of Mayor Strong's election that Burns would be one of the very first men to go as soon as the new order of things had set in. But he is still in office to-day, and, apparently, as strong as ever, having weathered the appointment of two sets of reform Commissioners on whom his continuance in office depends.

To the general public Burns is known but little. Like the true political spoilsman, he has kept his personality well in the background. But among the "boys" he is well known and beloved, having acted for years as the actual dispenser of the bulk of the great patronage that is at the disposal of the Park Board. The Park Commissioners, excepting the President of the board, get no salary, and, consequently, they do not devote as much time to the city as the Commissioners in most of the other departments do. Because of this, Burns, who has held the office of Secret

Have Courage

Even when the bleak air is full of rumors that the grip is around looking for victims. No doubt the rumors are true; but the disease won't find you if, at the first sign of a shiver, you have recourse to

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

By stirring the torpid blood it keeps up the supply of that animal heat which alone is a defense against the ills of cold and damp. Pure as Alpine snow, full of healing power, the most useful thing in the housekeeper's medicine chest. It gives a perfect circulation and that, as Dr. Magendie says, "is the secret of perfect health."

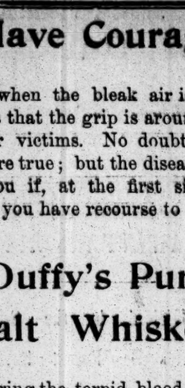
Druggists and Grocers have it.

Beats all story-telling records.—Boston Globe.

Most original and captivating stories.—N. Y. Times.

The Black Cat

FOR DECEMBER.



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CONTAINS SIX

Stirring 6 Stories,

All original, all complete, all cleverly told, and

All for 5 Cents.

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seed the lawn about the house for him and to improve the grounds. Peter Brown, who was employed by Burns as coachman and man-of-all-work, was carried on "Matty" Colford's list as a laborer in the department, and drew his pay at the rate of $1.76 a day from the city, getting wages generally for seven days a week.

William Burke, another "laborer," was put on the rolls, it is alleged, in consideration of the fact that he provided Burns with a cow, and with fresh vegetables every morning. He lived in New-Rochelle, and the people outside of the "Burns crowd," as it is known in Baychester and Bartow, say that he came down every morning with vegetables, reported to "Mattie" Colford, so that his time might go on the pay roll, and then returned to New-Rochelle on the next train. Peter Brown went through a similar form of reporting for duty, in order that the pay rolls might be sworn to, but his entire time was taken up at the Burns cottage. Several of the laborers still employed in the park witnessed this farce every morning when the roll was called, and the residents of the neighborhood nearly all knew of it, and wondered how it was that the facts were not made public.

Coachman the City Paid.

Brown is still in Burns's employ as coachman, but he is no longer carried on the department pay rolls. Burke, too, has been dropped. When he was first let out he made such a row and threatened so loudly to tell all he knew that he was quietly put back. He boasted, standing on the City Island Road, near Bartow, in the presence of a large number of people, that he knew too much to lose his job for good, and his boast seemed to have been made good when his name was restored to the rolls. But he only lasted a month or so, when he dropped out of sight, and since then nothing has been heard from him, the impression being that he has been otherwise provided for.

Burns's chief representative, political and otherwise, in Pelham Bay Park was, and is, a man named W. J. Elliott, generally known as "Jack" Elliott. This man keeps a roadhouse, saloon, and hotel on the boulevard that runs through the park, near the Baychester railroad station. He pays $400 a year rental for a place that it is conceded would be cheap at $1,000 a year. Secretary Burns has entire charge of the renting of the houses in the new parks.

Nothing better illustrates Mr. Burns's fine diplomacy and skill than the fact that he succeeded in having his friend "Jack" appointed as tender at Pelham Bay bridge, as late as last November, when David H. King, Jr., was President of the reform board. This place only pays $50 a month, but it is a sinecure taking little or no time, and is a clear gift to Elliott.

An interesting story is told in connection with this appointment. The place was formerly held by an old man named Blizzard, who was Elliott's father-in-law. It paid only $25 a month, and was looked upon as a "snap" at that. But to oblige Burns's friend Elliott, the pay was increased by the Tammany Commissioners to $50, and this sum old man Blizzard continued to draw until he died, last October. There was considerable speculation at City Island, Baychester, and the other places around there as to the probable successor of Blizzard. There were a large number of men eager to get the good thing, and they all began to pull wires. As there was a Republican board in power, and reform was the order of the day, no one supposed that any person tainted with the suspicion of Tammany backing would have a chance. The appointment of See, a Republican, who was bitterly opposed by the Burns crowd, and the removal of the favored Colford were accepted as evidences of the failing power of Burns.

When, therefore, it was rumored that no less a person than Elliott himself had gotten the "good thing," there were few at first to believe it. Foreman See had been instructed by Assistant Superintendent Mangin to put one of his laborers temporarily in charge of the bridge, and though he, too, heard the rumor of Elliott's appointment, he did not credit it until one of the Park policemen, a man named Moss, who, like most of his fellows, is a devout believer in the unending power of Burns, told the foreman to take the laborer off.

"I'll do nothing of the kind," said See.

"If you don't, I'll arrest your man," threatened the policeman. "Elliott has been appointed bridge tender, and I'm going to see that he is allowed to do the work so that he can draw the pay."

Elliott Was Sure of His Place.

"Well, we'll see about that," was See's answer, and he reported the facts to Assistant Superintendent Mangin by telephone at Bronx Park. Mr. Mangin came over at once, and with Moss and See they went over to Elliott's place. Elliott showed to them his certificate of appointment, dated Nov. 6, which he had not deigned to submit to Mr. See or to the Assistant Superintendent, both of whom he despises cordially because they have interfered with his actions in disposing of park property and park laborers. Mr. Mangin at once notified Superintendent Parsons, and the latter went out in person next day to inquire into the facts. Though the bridge tender is under his own immediate supervision, he had known nothing of the appointment. Mr. Burns having looked out for that. There was a scene between the Superintendent and Elliott, the latter boldly defying him (Parsons) to interfere with him. The Superintendent reported the facts to the reform board, but so strong, apparently, was Mr. Burns, that Elliott was let off with a light reprimand, and he is bridge tender to this day.

Foreman See manages to even up things by keeping a sharp lookout to see that Elliott opens the bridge in person on the few occasions when it has to be opened, a fact that makes the saloon keeper furious, as he has no liking for that sort of thing, and only took the place because he wanted to draw the pay while some of his hangers-on did the work. Under the regulations of the department, he cannot get his "time" unless the foreman certifies the pay roll. Elliott has declared that he will have See out, and boasts that he can do this with Burns's aid.

Elliott's enmity to See dates from an incident that took place shortly after the new foreman took charge, which was last February. John Marshall had been carried on the pay roll as a laborer while acting as a bartender and man-of-all work for Elliott. Under "Mattie" Colford as foreman this worked all right, but when See came he put a stop to it. When the new foreman found Marshall at work in Elliott's place, after he had assigned him as a laborer on a job at filling in some submerged land, Mr. See used some vigorous language.

"You get back where I put you to work," he said to Marshall, and then, turning to Elliott, he continued:

"You may as well understand, Mr. Elliott, that while I am in charge here none of my laborers can serve you and get pay from the city. They will have to work for the Park Department, or they get no wages."

This was a blow to Elliott, who, under the fostering influence of Burns, had had the use of the department laborers whenever he wanted them. They had cut ice for him and stored it in his icehouses; they had made and tended his garden, built roads about his place, and put up barns and fences for him. The lumber for the barns and fences had been secured from some of the places dismantled in other sections of the park, and it was hauled to his grounds by the department teams, as was the ice which the laborers cut for him in Winter.

Looked After Politics for Burns.

In return for all this he looked after politics for Burns, assessed the workmen, and helped strengthen the machine. To have a paltry park foreman, therefore, take his man-of-all-work away and insist upon the latter working for the city was too much for Elliott, and he vowed to have See's head. So far he has not got it. As for Marshall, when he found that he was to be actually required to delve in the earth and do common laborer's work, he got out.

Besides Elliott there are seven other saloon keepers who have places in the park, and they are said to rank in Burns's favor only in a slightly lesser degree than "Jack." They are all active in politics, and never fail to help bring out "the vote." With the policemen stationed in the park, who are all true and tried Burns men, and a few others, the saloon keepers form the "Pelham Park Democratic Club," the chief function of which, it is said, is to raise funds for Tammany. The "club" meets at the different saloons owned by its leading members, and in the past any park employes who did not "come up" received short shift.

For this zealousness the saloon men have been rewarded in various ways in times now gone by.

Arthur Nichols, who keeps a resort on the City Island Road, within the park limits, known as "Jack's Rock," was carried on the pay rolls for years as a "skilled laborer," drawing wages at $2 a day seven days in the week. Occasionally, it is recorded of Nichols, that he did actually show up at a piece of work, but usually he was so busy at his own place that he had no time to devote to the city, his pay, however, going on just the same, and for the time he put in, it is alleged, he got even, for park laborers were detailed to dig a well for him, erect a barn, and lay out roads. Ten or a dozen of the city's men at a time, it is said by persons who watched the work, were engaged at "Jack's Rock," and teams drawing pay from the department did the hauling. Nichols was let out in the Spring, when the new board came in.

Sinecure for Saloon Keeper.

J. T. Jordan, another saloon keeper, also enjoyed a good thing for years. He was appointed tender at the City Island Bridge, which is in the park limits. He got $25 a month, a most comfortable emolument under the circumstances, for the bridge could not be opened by a dozen steam engines on account of an accident that happened to it years ago. But Jordan went right along drawing his $25 a month and never going near the bridge. The engineer of the department in December of last year accidentally learned of the condition of the bridge, and on his suggestion the Commissioners discharged Jordan, much to that gentleman's disgust.

The easy ideas that prevail as to the city's property rights where Mr. Burns's admirers are concerned are triumphantly illustrated by a fine chicken house that ornaments the grounds of another of the political saloon keepers, John C. Hefter. This chicken house was formerly on what is known as the Hoyt place, on Twin Islands. The neighbors were much surprised one day to find it set up in Hefter's yard. A policeman, who was sufficiently curious to ask how he had come to remove the house, which is a very large, substantially built affair of more than ordinary dimensions, was told by Hefter that Capt. Collins, head of the park police force, had told him he could take it. That was sufficient, Mr. Hefter being commended for having left the stables and barns and dwelling house on Twin Islands.

And so that story of freebooting and vandalism might be continued almost indefinitely. Where the crowd didn't get it in one way it got it in another. The great number of saloons in the park in such a thinly populated area having caused considerable complaint, William Ward, who keeps the "Tallapoosa Clubhouse," was ordered to vacate. He went to "headquarters," and the order passed by the board was promptly rescinded, and Ward is in the park as before.

"Mattie" Colford, who looked after the non-workers carried on the payrolls, was one of the earliest victims of the reform board, despite Mr. Burns's pull. But, while he lost his job as foreman, it was arranged to smuggle Colford back into the department as a skilled laborer. He took very unkindly to manual labor, however, and lasted only a short time, when he was dropped again. He was looked after, however, being now employed on the aqueduct.

PEQUODS WIN TWO GAMES

Beat the South Brooklyns in the Long Island Cyclers' Tournament.

The games in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs between the South Brooklyn and Pequod Wheelmen, rolled on the former's alleys, resulted in a very easy victory for the Pequods, who won the first game by 28 pins and the second by 102. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PEQUOD.				SOUTH BROOKLYN.			
Name.	S.	Sp.	G.	Name.	S.	Sp.	G.
Baker	1	6	168	Hyde	1	4	131
Rhodes	2	3	136	Tebo	0	5	131
Niles	1	7	161	Murphy	2	3	130
Forrest	4	1	149	Benson	2	4	138
Eseger	2	3	137	Meht	2	3	181
Totals	10	20	739	Totals	8	21	711

SECOND GAME.

PEQUOD.				SOUTH BROOKLYN.			
Name.	S.	Sp.	G.	Name.	S.	Sp.	G.
Baker	1	3	127	Hyde	2	2	130
Rhodes	3	4	153	Tebo	1	4	129
Niles	4	2	198	Murphy	0	8	157
Forrest	3	5	168	Benson	0	3	108
Eseger	1	3	126	Meht	1	2	113
Totals	12	17	789	Totals	4	19	687

Mrs. Sternberger Wants Her Son.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted to B. S. Sternberger of 18 West Seventy-second Street a writ of habeas corpus, directing her husband, Louis Sternberger, to produce in court her son Robert, five years old. She alleges that the boy was taken from her on Monday, and is restrained of his liberty at 43 East Sixtieth Street by the father and his sisters and brother, and thus detained without the order of any court.

Mrs. Sternberger, who was married in 1888, is the daughter of Solomon Stein of 35 West Forty-ninth Street. She has separated from her husband, but there is no judicial decree. She says her husband has never supported her, their income coming from her father and from a house the latter had given her at 29 West Seventy-first Street.

She says she separated from her husband because he abused her.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Select now your gifts before the rush or assortment depleted.

45 West 23d St.

SUMMON THE CZAR!

Exclaimed the Empress of all the Russias as baby Olga began to snuffle yesterday. "Now, Nick dear," she continued as His High Mightiness appeared. "I want you to cable across to New-York for a lot of

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT.

The Wales babies were brought up on it—you know—and just suppose our own precious tootsie wootsie should get the Croup!" **ONLY 50 CTS. A BOTTLE** to the Czar of Russia—or anybody else—and money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

Riker's,

6th Ave., cor. 22d St.

Established 1710.

Royal Saxon CHINA

Manufactory: MEISSEN, near Dresden, SAXONY, GERMANY.

FIRST INVENTION OF CHINA MADE IN EUROPE.

World-famed Art China; Art Painting of every kind; Household Chinaware of all descriptions; Chinaware for Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Technical purposes. First awards wherever exhibited. Exported to all parts of the world.

To enable our patrons and the public generally to distinguish the genuine, and to avoid mistakes, attention is called to the following description of the Royal Meissen trade-mark, duly registered at the United States Patent Office in the city of Washington, by Certificate of April 30, 1895, together with eight other trade-marks belonging to the Royal Manufactory.

PRAISE FOR THE UNITED PRESS

Leading Southern Editors Pleased with Their Telegraph Service — The Atlanta Fair Eulogized.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of The Southern Associated Press, which convened here yesterday and adjourned to-day, was harmonious in its proceedings and determined to maintain its independence, as is evidenced by the unanimous adoption of the following report of a special committee:

Whereas, The contract relations of The Southern Associated Press and The United Press having proved entirely satisfactory, we, the stockholders, in convention assembled, express our approval of the same; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the members of The Southern Associated Press pledge themselves to carry out in letter and spirit the full intent and purpose of the contract between said associations.

Resolved, That the efficiency of our telegraph service and the best interests of the newspaper press of the South imperatively demand that the independence and integrity of The Southern Associated Press be maintained, as recognized and expressed in its contract relations with The United Press.

E. HOWELL, Atlanta Constitution.
J. C. HEMPHILL, Charleston News and Courier.
M. CLENNAN, Norfolk Virginian.
PATRICK WALSH, Augusta Chronicle.
J. H. ESTILL, Savannah Morning News.
JOSEPH BRYAN, Richmond Times.
C. O'B. COWARDIN, Richmond Dispatch.
A. E. GONZALES, Columbia State.
T. T. STOCKTON, Jacksonville Times-Union.
J. PINCKNEY SMITH, New-Orleans States.
J. T. RAPIER, Mobile Register.
H. M. WILSON, Birmingham State Herald.
S. S. NOTTINGHAM, Norfolk Landmark.
L. M. HARRIS, Columbus Enquirer-Sun.
S. B. JOHNSON, Shreveport Times.
F. P. GLASS, Montgomery Advertiser.
J. TOMPKINS and J. B. CALDWELL, Charlotte Observer.

The following named Directors were elected for the ensuing year: E. P. Howell, J. H. Estill, J. C. Hemphill, C. O'B. Cowardin, J. T. Rapier, T. T. Stockton, William Rule, S. S. Nottingham, and D. A. Tompkins.

Resolutions of regeret and sympathy were adopted respecting the decease of Beale H. Richardson of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

The thanks of the organization were officially extended to its management and to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and at a meeting of the Directors which followed the general session the following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

E. P. Howell, President; J. H. Estill, Vice President; Patrick Walsh, Treasurer and General Manager; F. P. Glass, Secretary. Executive Committee—E. P. Howell, J. H. Estill, and T. T. Stockton.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of The Southern Associated Press be tendered the officials of the Cotton States and International Exposition for their courtesies to this body during its session.

Resolved, That the members of this association express their unbounded admiration for the magnitude and beauty of the enterprise that has been brought about by the brain, energy, and public spirit of the citizens of Atlanta, and that it be commended to the whole country as not only the best display of marvelous resources and development of the South, but as an object lesson for the education of the people of all sections which in many respects has not been surpassed by any previous undertaking of the kind.

The next annual meeting will be held in Richmond, Va.

HORRORS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Presidents and Sultans Not Safe from Reported Assassination.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—This morning's edition of The Volksblatt says editorially: "The horrors perpetrated during the last few days by the Chicago Associated Press are monstrous. They have murdered the poor Sultan in cold blood, and of the death of Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Minister at the Court of St. James, whose demise occurred in London, they got their tidings from Constantinople. The resurrection of Benjamin Pietzel, proclaimed by the Chicago vapor factory, has not materialized."

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The Daily Signal says editorially this evening: "The Associated Press, the great fake manufactory which assassinated the President a short time ago, has just accomplished the poisoning of the Sultan. The only murder done, however, has been in the killing of what little prestige the Associated Press had left."

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 21.—The News this evening editorially says: "The Associated Press is now apologizing for its fake about the poisoning of the Sultan of Turkey by the statment that, while it is true that the Sultan has not been poisoned, it cannot be denied that he is afraid he may be."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PAPER SUSPENDS

Another Unable to Use Its Press Because the Sheriff Has Seized It.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Troy Morning Telegram, established in 1853 as The Troy Morning Whig, has suspended publication.

The Albany County Sheriff to-day took possession of the pressroom of The Albany State, an evening newspaper, on behalf of New-York creditors. This evening's edition of the paper was run off on the presses of a morning contemporary.

Both of these papers have taken the service of The Chicago Associated Press.

Evangelistic Work in France.

The Franco-American Committee of Evangelization held a meeting yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell presided. All the members of the committee are descendants of the French Huguenots.

The Rev. Robert Favre of France told of the work done by the evangelical churches in that country. They contribute about $1,000,000 a year to evangelistic work, but that is not sufficient, he said. The churches look to America for financial help.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield spoke about the persecutions of the Huguenots by France and of their early history in this country.

Prof. Jean C. Bracy of Vassar College spoke on the outlook for Protestantism in France.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all liver ills, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dizziness, Sour Stomach. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 25c.

PRIZES GIVEN AT ATLANTA

Awards Made of the Medals and Diplomas of Merit.

NEW-YORK FIRMS ARE IN THE LEAD

Prominent Houses of the Metropolis Receive Gold Medals—Foreign Commissioners Complimented.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The following awards of medals and diplomas of merit for exhibits at the exposition have been made.

The following are included in the distribution of gold medals, which represent the highest awards of merit:

Flint-Eddy Company, New-York.
Seabord Air Line.
South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.
Massachusetts, Experiment Station.
Sloss Iron and Steel Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Southern Railway Company.
Geological Survey of North Carolina.
H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company of New-York City.
David T. Day, United States Geological Survey, Washington.
Dr. B. E. Fernow, United States Department of Agriculture.
George F. Kunz, New-York City.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company, Nashville, Tenn.
Geological Survey of Georgia.
Welsbach Light Company, Gloucester, N. J.
Department of Agriculture—Clemsen Agricultural, Clemsen College, South Carolina; German Kali Works, New-York; Eugene Smith, Tuskaloosa, Ala.; California State Exhibit; State of South Carolina; Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana; California State Board of Trade of San Francisco; Dr. W. O. Atwater, Washington, D. C.; Elwood Cooper, Santa Barbara, Cal.; office of experiment stations United States Department of Agriculture; Louisville and Nashville Railroad, natural resources and commercial possibilities of West Florida.
Department of Manufacture—Noontuck Silk Company, Lawrence, Mass.; Waterman Pen Company, New-York; Manhattan Manufacturing Company, New-York; Phoenix Cotton Mills, Nashville, Tenn.; Barnett & Co., Philadelphia; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New-Haven, Conn.
Department of Horticulture—Lucerne Vineyard Company, California, raisins; the Republic of Chile, Chilean wines and liquors; the Republic of Venezuela, wines and spirits.
Department of Machinery—H. R. Worthington Pump Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., steam pumps; Straight Line Engine Company, Syracuse, N. Y., steam engines, (straight line); Buckeye Engine Company, Salem, Ohio, Buckeye engine; Lane & Bodley Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, steam engines; Singer Sewing Machine Company, New-York, sewing machines; Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass., looms, mules, stop machines, &c.; Niles Tool Works, Hamilton, Ohio, machine tools.
Department of Electricity—American Bell Telephone Company, Boston, Mass.; General Electric Company, New-York, (this company got two medals;) Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, two gold medals.
Department of Fine Arts—Daniel C. French, New-York; J. Q. A. Ward, New-York; Frederick Vernon, Paris; Frederick McMonnies, New-York; Charles H. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Luc Oliver Merson, Paris; William H. Howe, New-York; Frederic P. Vinton, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Cecilia Beaux, Philadelphia; Theodore Robinson, New-York; Messrs. McKim, Mead, and White, New-York; Messrs. Hines and Lefarge, New-York.
Department of Decorative Arts—Miss Blida Fluke, school of children lace makers, Province of Viatka, Russia; Boston Decrative Art Society, Boston; Mme. Elizabeth Bonhm, Royal Copenhagen Potteries, Mme. Maryshkino, Mme. Marie Shabovskoy, Miss Agnes Pittman, Cincinnati; the Russian Silversmith Company, Moscow, Russia, and others.
To Foreign Commissioners Julio M. Foster, Chile; Gregorio E. Gonzales, Mexico; Theodore H. Manget, Costa Rica; Richard Villa Franca, Costa Rica; Miguel G. Osio Cottrell Venezuela; Gustavo Niederlein, Argentine Republic; Louis M. Jove, Venezuela; the Costa Rica Exposition Company; the Commission Georgrafico Exploradora of Mexico; Prof. Fernando Ferrari-Perez, for photographs.
To Dr. E. S. Zeballos, for writings on Argentine Republic.
To Miss Mary S. Garrett of Philadelphia, for exhibit of methods of teaching deaf mutes.

Numerous colleges are recipients of the medals in the Department of Liberal Arts, and in the Department of Transportation the leading enterprises exhibiting at the exposition have been honored with the medal.

TO SECURE ALL THE EDISON STOCK

Objects Aimed at by the North American Company, According to the Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—The invention of the phonograph and the results of such invention, including the organization of several companies, and subsequent litigation, were told of in the evidence presented to-day in the five phonograph suits in chancery, wherein John P. Hardin, receiver of the North American Phonograph Company, and Thomas A. Edison are at odds.

Cleveland Walcutt, Secretary of the North American Company, was recalled and questioned as to the finances of that company relative to the obligations of the North American Phonograph Company to the American Graphophone Company.

Mr. Walcutt was asked if the North American Company was not organized for the purpose of forcing the Edison Phonograph Company into liquidation, so that the patent rights of the phonograph could be controlled, and he answered that he did not know. He said further that he believed it was the intention of the North American Phonograph Company to get possession of all the stock of the Edison Phonograph Company, and lock it up in a safe, perhaps, as there would be no opposition and no questions over the rights of the former company to use the patents of the latter concern.

Alphonse Westee, the bookkeeper of the Edison Phonograph Works, said that, in round numbers, $315,000 had been expended in establishing the phonograph works.

Fair of the Colonial Dames.

The vaudeville entertainment and sale of fancy goods which the Society of Colonial Dames of America gave last night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall brought out a large number of prominent people. The affair was given in order to raise funds for the preservation of the Fort Crailo Mansion, the oldest house in the State, which stands on the east bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany.

Among those present were Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Selden Marvin, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Richard Cadwalader, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Walton Oakley, the Misses Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, Helene Edwards, Elizabeth Wells, Marvin McKeever, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Mabel Irving Jones, Anna Turner, and Mary C. B. Turner.

Historical tableaux will be given to-night. Following the tableaux there will be a dance.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Sister Mary Gervaise, Superior of St. John the Evangelist's Parochial School, Brooklyn, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Convent, Flushing, of cancer. Her Christian name was Mary Clifford, and her family was well known in this city. She was an aunt of J. F. Foley of Foley & Wray, lawyers, 94 Wall Street. She was forty-nine years old. Requiem mass will be celebrated to-day at 9 o'clock A. M., in the convent chapel, and the burial will be in the sisters' plot, Mount St. Mary's Cemetery, to-morrow.

R. R. Robbins, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad men in the United States, died at Houston yesterday. He was fifty-two years old, married, but had no children. He had been ill only two weeks.

—The Rev. J. S. Ladd, a retired Baptist clergyman, died Wednesday night at Elizabeth, N. J., from heart failure. He was born in Suiten, Vt., Aug. 23, 1811. He had resided in Elizabeth for the last twelve years. Mr. Ladd leaves a wife, but no children.

—William Shepard, aged sixty-five years, one of the leading contractors in Niagara Falls, dropped dead of apoplexy early yesterday morning. His last work was on the new building on the State reservation. He leaves a wife and five children.

—Flavel Scott Mines, eldest son of the Rev. Flavel S. Mines, died at Crefeld, Germany, yesterday. Mr. Mines was about thirty years old, and had for some time been a contributor to various magazines in this country.

—Edward G. Marvin, general agent of the New-England Mutual Accident Association, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease in his office in the Erie County Savings Bank Building in Buffalo.

If Your Food Distresses You, Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It aids the stomach to digest the food, and does away with that full feeling after eating.

New Novelties in Silverware

Suitable for Christmas Gifts, at reasonable prices.

Buy of the Makers.

R. WALLACE & SONS CO.,

Manufacturers,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Factories: Wallingford, Conn.

ON THEIR WAY TO ATLANTA

New-York Business Men to Attend the Manhattan Day Celebration — Mayor Strong Will Start To-day.

About 200 New-York excursionists started for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, at 2:22 P. M., to attend the Manhattan Day celebration at the Cotton States Exposition, and two hours later Troop A also started.

Mayor Strong was unable to join the excursionists, but he will start for Atlanta to-day. He will travel in the private car of President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, and will be accompanied by President Seth Low of Columbia College and Chauncey M. Depew.

The excursionists and Troop A took special trains at the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will reach Atlanta this afternoon. Most of the excursionists wore silver badges composed of crossbars and pendants. The bars bore the words, "Manhattan Day," and the date of the celebration, Nov. 25, while on the pendants were the arms of New-York City, and the words, "New-York City Delegation of Business Men to the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga."

Among the excursionists were Gen. E. A. McAlpin and a party of five persons, S. W. Fairchild, Samuel Q. Brown, President of the Tidewater Oil Company; George E. Armstrong, Charles E. Hammond, and John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company, C. H. Webb of Dunham, Buckley & Co., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Fisher, Mr. H. Clyde, of William P. Clyde & Co.; George Talcott, the Misses Talcott, H. L. Horton, William L. Brown, F. C. Tefft, Mr. and Mrs. James Halliday, H. E. Page, S. S. Packard, and Homer Lee.

MR. STRAUS ASKS FOR PIER SPACE

The Dock Board May Grant His Request for Coal Sheds—Charges by an ex-Employe of the Department.

Nathan Straus sent to the Dock Board yesterday a long communication requesting permission to lease space at the foot of East Third and West Fifty-second Streets for the storage of coal for sale to the poor of the city.

The letter was referred to the Health Board for its consideration.

President O'Brien of the Dock Board said after the meeting that the Commissioners would be only too glad to help Mr. Straus in his charitable scheme, if they could do so legally.

The board decided that after Dec. 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad must pay a rental of $2,200 a year for the 8,800 square feet of land under Piers 1 and 2 (Old) North River, which it has occupied for thirty years.

After the board adjourned Thomas F. Shanley, a laborer who resigned yesterday under charges of intoxication and unsatisfactory work, made a long statement to reporters in which he accused William White, an assistant engineer, with utilizing the labor of employes of the Dock Department in building houses for himself. He also said that Mr. White encourages a "policy games" conducted by a watchman at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

COLDEST DAY OF NOVEMBER

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY MORNING SHOWED 27 ABOVE ZERO.

The Strong Wind from the Northwest Continued—Rough Times at Sea.

The temperature fell slowly Wednesday night, and reached its lowest point, 27°, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. This is the only time it has been below freezing this month, except Nov. 12, when 30° was registered.

The 8 o'clock reports received at the bureau last night showed a cold area in the Northwest, the coldest place in the United States being Williston, N. D., where it was 2° below zero.

The warmest region at that time was around Kansas City, where the thermometer touched 58°. In St. Louis it was 50°.

It was probable, it was said, that the weather would be a little warmer before any continued cold snap set in.

The Weather Bureau has displayed the red and white signal of northwesterly winds since 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The wind was still blowing forty-two miles an hour from the same direction at 9 o'clock last night.

Incoming vessels reported rough passages. The White Star freight steamship Cevic, which arrived at Sandy Hook at 1:35 yesterday morning, had a very rough trip from Liverpool. Strong gales from the northwest were encountered throughout the trip. The wind was blowing with great violence on the 15th, and before morning reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour. The ship was put head to the seas, and in the violent tossing several barrels of oil in the hold broke loose. How much damage they did cannot be told until the cargo is taken out.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ANNIVERSARY

Work of the Institution for the Past Year.

Anniversary exercises were held yesterday in one of the wards of the Woman's Hospital at Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. President John E. Parsons presided. The Rev. Dr. John Hall made a short address on the origin of hospitals, and Dr. W. T. Lusk spoke of the improvement among nurses within the last twenty years. James C. Carter also made an address, in which he advocated the public inspection of private institutions.

According to the annual report, 927 patients occupied beds in the hospital last year, 291 of them being free patients. The outdoor patients numbered 4,704, and 9,305 consultations were given. The expenses were $73,889.21, and the receipts $50,340.50; the difference was made up by bequests.

Mrs. James T. Murray gave her check for $5,000 to the hospital yesterday.

West 14th St.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

FALL TIME IS CARPET TIME.

The dullness outside calls for brightening inside. The old carpet looks dingy after the Summer's wear. Our new Fall stock is from America's best mills, at the old low prices of wool and wages. When you want to know exactly the latest and best thing in carpets, come in.

Rug Surprises in Price and Beauty

FURNITURE—Prices Even Lower Than Last Spring,

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

TELL OF CUBA'S WRONGS

Senors Pierra and Navarro Address the Citizens of Cleveland.

BIG MEETING OF FRIENDS OF LIBERTY

Representatives of All Classes and Political Parties Show Their Sympathy for the Islanders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Music Hall was crowded to-night by the citizens of this city, who wished to show their sympathy with the cause of the struggling Cuban patriots. The entire floor was taken up by the different organizations of the city, patriotic, secret, religious, military, and civic, as well as about half of the balcony. Among the different societies were the men from the East Cleveland car shops, about 200 strong, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, United States ex-prisoners of war, a number of the ward Republican clubs, and many others. The stage was occupied by Cleveland's representative citizens, every branch of political faith, bankers and merchants, lawyers, newspaper men and clergymen, and, in fact, every line of life being represented. The two Cuban refugees, who were here to address the meeting, were the cynosure of all eyes, the intellectual face and commanding presence of Senor Pierra making him especially prominent. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Senor Pierre. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The war in Cuba is not a war of one faction against another, of one set of aspiring and ambitious men against those who hold the power and enjoy the emoluments of office. It is not a war of rancor, as our mendacious enemies have represented it, nor a war by a few malcontents inspired by selfish motives. It is, on the contrary, a war waged by the whole Cuban people, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the white and the colored, against a Government which is the very embodiment of the most humiliating despotism and the most infamous tyranny. Against a Government which cannot bring forward in its defense a single redeeming feature; which stands condemned before the tribunal of humanity as the ruthless persecutor of all that is noble and generous and good, and whose malignity, rapacity, and cruelty have no parallel even in the blackest pages of ancient or mediæval history—a Government so unconscious of the liberal spirit which pervades modern civilization and so devoid of the humane feelings universally cherished among Christian nations that dares to proclaim before the whole world its deliberate purpose to carry on a war of extermination against a people whose only crime is to have risen in self-defense against the monster which has been devouring their property, had assaulted their persons, and was threatening to devour them also.

The history of our country during the present century is a long and awful tale of violence and rapine on one side and of misery and despair on the other, and every one of its pages is reeking with the blood of our patriots spilled by that Government which, in the intoxication of its perversity, has the effrontery to tell us and to tell you and the whole world that we are indebted to it for having brought to this continent the light of civilization and the blessings of progress, as if we did not know, as if every schoolboy did not know that what it did bring was the fires of the Inquisition and the curse of its bigotry!

On the 28th of March, 1895, the Captain General of Cuba, our supreme and universal master, was invested by the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII., with the powers set forth in the following decree issued on that date:

"His Majesty the King, our Lord, desiring to obviate the inconveniences which might result in extraordinary cases from a division of command and from the interference of powers and prerogatives of the respective officers; for the important end of preserving in that precious island his legitimate sovereign authority and public tranquility through proper means, has resolved, in accordance with the opinion of his council of Ministers, to give to your Excellency the fullest authority, bestowing upon you all the powers which by the royal ordinances are granted to the governors of besieged cities. In consequence of this his Majesty gives to your Excellency the most complete and unbounded power not only to send away from the island any persons in office, whatever be their occupation, rank, class, or condition, whose continuance therein your Excellency may deem injurious, or whose conduct, public or private, may alarm you, replacing them with persons faithful to his Majesty and deserving all the confidence of your Excellency, but also to suspend the execution of any order whatsoever or any general provisions made concerning any branch of the administration as your Excellency may think most suitable to the royal service."

Such is, ladies and gentlemen, the bill of rights under which the Cuban people have lived for the last seventy years. By a single stroke of the pen of an ignorant and brutal tyrant, living thousands of miles away, their property and their lives were consigned into the hands of a military chief whose will was declared to be the supreme law of the land.

To what extent that power has been abused you may imagine if you bear in mind that in the opinion of every Spanish official the Cubans were nothing more than unruly slaves who had to be awed by the most severe discipline into submission and obedience.

I need not tell you that the Cuban people have neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or the expending of the revenue; that is exclusively done by their masters at their will and pleasure. In this as in all other matters the C

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END OF THE ADEE BOOK SALE

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SCARCE ENGLISH WORKS.

An Extra-Illustrated Edition of Izaak Walton's "The Complete Angler" Brings $720.

The sale of the library of David Adee was concluded yesterday by Bangs & Co. The books sold brought over $4,000, making the total for four days about $17,000.

One of the copies of Izaak Walton's "The Complete Angler" brought the largest price of the day, $720. It was Sir Harris Nicolas's edition, with plates, on India paper, the two imperial octavo volumes being extended to four. This copy is believed to be the finest extra-illustrated Walton in this country, over 1,200 fine and scarce engravings having been inserted, at a cost of several thousands of dollars. All the extra illustrations are bright, and they have been neatly inlaid where required, and mounted on guards. The proofs include engravings by many of the best-known engravers of the seventeenth century. Another Walton brought $70. It was printed in two volumes in 1822-5, by Major of London, and has fine engravings in steel, including portraits and the plate of the "Angler's Song," choice woodcuts, &c.

Other books sold were:

Charles Knight's beautiful woodcut edition of Shakespeare, with a supplement, nine volumes, bound by Hammond, London, 1845, $38.25; "The Two Noble Kinsmen," by William Shakespeare and John Fletcher, stamp on title, first edition, London, 1634, low at $57; "The Birth of Moslin; or, the Child Hath Found His Father," by Shakespeare and William Rowley, small quarto, bound by Lortic, London, 1662, perhaps falsely ascribed to Shakespeare, only $62.

P. B. Shelley's "Zastrozzi, a Romance," octavo, bound by Bedford, London, G. Wilkie and J. Robinson, 1810, beautiful copy of a very rare book, $110; same author's "St. Irvyne; or, the Rosicrucian, a Romance by a Gentleman of the University of Oxford," post octavo, London, Stockdale, 1811, $100; same author's "The Cenci, a Tragedy in Five Acts," square octavo, boards, uncut, first edition, Italy, printed for C. & J. Ollier, 1819, choice copy, $52.50.

James Shirley's "The Grateful Servant, a Comedie," small quarto, bound by Zaehnsdorf, first edition, Lond. 1630, 9 pages of preliminary verses by Massinger, $21; same author's "The Schoole of Complement," first edition, the Griswold copy, London, 1631, $42; same author's "Triumphs of Peace," bound by F. Bedford, London, 1633, first edition, scenery by Inigo Jones, music by Lawes and Irves, $30; same author's "Changes, or Love in a Maze, a Comedie," small quarto, bound by Zaehnsdorf, first edition, London, 1632, $38.

Thomas Campbell's "Life of Mrs. Siddons," large number of extra portraits and mezzotints, loosely laid in, two volumes, octavo, boards, $135; Capt. James Smith's "Remarkable Occurrencis," folding plate, octavo, polished calf, gilt edges, Lexington, 1799, exceedingly uncommon, as Brinley had only a reprint of 1834, $55; S[outhwell] (R[obert]) "St Peters Complainte, Mary Magdalenes Teares, and Other Works," by R[obert] S[outhwell], engraved title, olive morocco, bound by De Coverly, London, I. Haviland and Robert Allot, 1630, $25; Edmund Spenser's "A Theatre Wherein Be Represented as Well the Miseries and Calamities that Follow the Voluptuous Worldlings," &c., bound by Bedford, London, 1569, a very scarce little volume, the first publication by Spenser, one leaf lacking at end, $70; same author's "Complaints," woodcut title, small quarto, bound by Hayday, London, William Ponsonbie, 1591, first edition, little cropped, $142.50.

Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," steel portraits of author and of each Queen, eight volumes, bound in Jansen style by Hammond, London, 1853, $85; Sir John Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," published by a friend to perpetuate his memory, brilliant portrait by Marshall, bound by Rivière, tall copy, wide margins, London, 1646, $97, $47 more than the Foote copy sold for.

Sir Thomas Urquhart's "Epigrams, Divine and Moral," with the rare full-length portrait from lift by Glover, bound by Rivière, London, 1646, $49.50; Lewis Wager's "A New Interlude of Mary Magdalene, not only godly, learned and fruteful, but also well furnished with pleasant myrth and pastime, very delectable," &c., small quarto, black letter, bound by Bedford, London, by John Charlewood, 1566, $270—the only other known copy is in the British Museum; Edmond Waller's "Poems," &c., small 8vo., London, 1664, generally called the second edition, $32.

A FAIR FOR BROOKLYN ORPHANS

A Large Crowd Spends Money in the Academy of Music.

The annual fair of the Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn was begun in the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon and will be continued to-night and to-morrow night.

Booths, tents, and tables loaded down with pretty articles tempted the visitors, and coaxing attendants were successful in persuading them to spend a great deal of money. There was a flower bower, fancy and art tables, a tea house, an Oriental table, a doll tabie, a toy table, and the country store. The restaurant did a good business.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. J. L. Truslow, Mrs. G. H. Nichols, Mrs. J. C. Hoagland, Mrs. E. A. Doty, Mrs. C. H. Bechtel, Mrs. Wilkin, Miss Anderson, and Mrs. Allaing.

At the flower bower were Miss Worth, Miss M. J. Thayer, Mrs. F. Achells, Mrs. Wallace B. Flint, Miss Herriman, and Miss Belle Talmage.

Considerable sport was to be had at the country store. In charge were Mrs. W. L. Grandeman, Mrs. P. P. Sherwood, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. H. D. Atwater, Mrs. A. Wyckoff, Mrs. Von Nostitz, Mrs. Stohl, Mrs. William Carhart, Miss Henrietta Richards, and Mrs. W. E. Thorp.

An attractive feature of the fair were the Indian baskets made by the boys of the home. Mrs. Mary Smashwood of the Penobscot tribe, Canada, supervised their construction.

MACMONNIES'S CASTS FOR BROOKLYN

He Wants His Originals to be Kept in His Old Home.

Elijah R. Kennedy, ex-Park Commissioner, who returned to his Brooklyn home from Europe a few days ago, met Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, in France. Mr. MacMonnies, in response to a question as to what he intended doing with the original casts of his statues, said to Mr. Kennedy:

"Those are for Brooklyn. Do you think there is a building in the park that would be suitable to display them?"

Mr. Kennedy said there was no such building, but suggested that the new museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences would be the proper place for such a collection. To this Mr. MacMonnies replied:

"Well, I want Brooklyn to be the one place where those who wish to see my work would have to go. I would be willing to devote all the rest of my life to working just for Brooklyn alone."

RELIABLE CARPETS. Those desiring best values for their money should examine the Carpets and Rugs at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

THE THIRD AVENUE GETS IT

Forty-second Street and Boulevard Line Changes Hands.

IMPORTANT STREET RAILWAY DEAL

The Third Avenue Company Gains Access to Populous West Side Territory—Large Purchases of Stock.

By the purchase of a majority of the 25,000 shares of stock of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company has acquired control of the Forty-second Street and Boulevard horse-car line, which comprises about twelve miles of road now in operation.

This line has practically been in the market for several years. It has earned a little more than its fixed charges, but has not been a dividend payer for some time. The most recent reports concerning it have been to the effect that the Metropolitan Traction Company was negotiating to secure control. Although officers of the last-named company have emphatically denied such reports, they have been revived from time to time within the past year. Of late the stock (par value $100 per share) has had a marketable quotation of from 55 to 60.

Within the past few weeks there has been considerable private buying of the stock in the neighborhood of $60 a share, presumably in the interest of the Third Avenue people. Appreciating the fact that an important movement was under way, several of the larger holders pooled their stock in the hands of President John S. Foster. The control of the property rested with this pooled stock, and negotiations for its purchase by the Third Avenue people were closed yesterday morning. Parties interested asserted that the price paid was not less than par. Edward Lauterbach, counsel and a Director of the Third Avenue Company, said: "It is true that we have acquired the Forty-second Street and Boulevard line. The contract of purchase has practically been consummated, but, inasmuch as certain details are yet to be arranged, I do not care to speak of the terms of settlement."

The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company was chartered in August, 1878, with a capital stock of $2,500,000. In December, 1894, the Board of Aldermen gave the company authority to build a line in West Eighty-sixth Street, from the Boulevard to Central Park. By the terms of its franchises the company is required to pay to the city 3 per cent. of its gross receipts on one part of the line and 5 per cent. on another part. The cars of this line start from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, run through First Avenue to Forty-second Street, through Forty-second Street to the North River, returning by same route; also from Forty-second Street, up Seventh Avenue, to Broadway, to the Boulevard, to Manhattan Avenue, to Fort Lee Ferry, returning by same route; also from West Forty-second Street, up Tenth Avenue, to Amsterdam Avenue, to Manhattan Avenue, to Fort Lee Ferry, returning by same route; also from Pleasant Avenue, through East and West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to Manhattan Avenue, to Fort Lee Ferry.

The funded debt of this company includes $1,200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $1,500,000 second mortgage income 6 per cent. bonds, and a real estate mortgage for $100,000. The officers of the company are: President—John S. Foster; Secretary—C. F. Naething; Treasurer—Jacob Fleischauer; Directors—J. S. Foster, C. F. Naething, J. Fleischauer, D. D. Wylie, F. W. Day, D. D. Conover, R. V. Harnett, J. Haight, W. H. Naething, C. H. Wilcox, E. H. Dodd, W. B. Jenkins, and M. S. Paine.

Effects of the New Agreement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—It is now almost a certainty that, as a result of the adoption of the new trunk lines Presidents' agreement, the Central Traffic Association will on Jan. 1 become a thing of the past. This association, which cost the roads about $100,000 a year, will be merged into the new joint traffic association.

Probably the Chicago Freight Committee will be continued, as its work is, to a great extent, local. By the change a large number of employes will be discarded. Commissioner Blanchard and Chairmen Donald and McKnight will, it is understood, be taken care of in the new association.

One of the main features of the new compact is an economical management of its affairs, and wherever possible a general cutting down in expense will take place. This means the loss of positions to hundreds of traveling and soliciting freight and passenger agents. In addition to these, hundreds of clerks connected with the district offices and the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations will be without employment. In Chicago alone it is estimated that 100 persons will be dropped when the new agreement goes into effect.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway to-day the annual report was presented, and shows the road to be in a prosperous condition, despite the troubles of last year. For the year ended June 30, President Bacon reports: Gross earnings, $6,323,635; operating expenses, $4,017,106; net earnings, $2,305,931; net earnings applicable to interest, $1,973,542; interest on bonds and equipment certificates, $1,761,485.

At the stockholders' meeting the following Directors were re-elected: Edward R. Bacon, William L. Bull, Edgar T. Wills, Edward R. Bell, John H. Gavis, William Mertens, W. W. Peabody, Frederick H. Alms, Lowe Emerson, Augustus B. Ewing, Frank W. Tracy, and James Sloan, Jr. Francis Pary succeeds Patrick Buchan, the London Director, deceased; Alexander Shaw succeeds Gen. Orland Smith as a Baltimore and Ohio representative; Henry W. Poor of New-York succeeds John P. Heseltine, an English Director.

Edward R. Bacon was re-elected President at a subsequent meeting of the new board.

A Sixth Avenue Dividend.

Within the past few days holders of the stock of the old Sixth Avenue Railroad Company—now controlled by the Metropolitan Traction—have received checks for a 20 per cent. dividend. One of the gratified recipients of this unexpected favor said: "I presume that this 'cutting of a watermelon' just at this time is in consequence of recent sales of some of the company's valuable real estate. We were expecting a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The balance of 16½ per cent. probably represents the proceeds of real estate sales."

Recent sales of real estate belonging to the old Sixth Avenue Railroad Company include the following important items: Part of the stable site, running from Forty-third Street to Forty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Fifth Avenues, to the New-York Bar Association; plot at the southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, to Daniel B. Freedman, and a plot at the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, to Henry Corn. These three sales alone aggregated more than $500,000.

Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban.

A meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company will be held to-morrow, to choose executive officers. The Directors are Henry Siebert, T. S. Williams, S. L. Keeney, D. H. Valentine, J. C. Hoagland, T. F. Jackson, Charles F. Young, Moses May, and John G. Jenkins.

It is expected that Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, will be chosen President, and T. S. Williams Secretary and Treasurer.

Atlantic and Pacific Inquiry.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Nov. 21.—The United States Trust Company of New-York got an order from Judge Caldwell to-day against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company for reference to a Master in Chancery of the testimony and facts in the case. The testimony will be largely taken in New-York City. The claim of the bondholders amounts to $16,000,000.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, whose outlets in that city are over the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central Roads, proposed extending its tracks from the freight station at Grand Street and Pacific Avenue along the banks of the Morris Canal, which is owned by the Lehigh Valley, to the foot of Essex Street, where a ferry to New-York will be established.

—The two-million-dollar suit brought by the Chicago Elevated Terminal Company against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad was withdrawn in the Federal court in Chicago yesterday. The suit was brought on a charge of breach of contract in reference to Gen. Torrence's scheme for a great union station at Twelfth Street, with an elevated track to the city limits.

—A new form of mileage book will be adopted by Western roads on Jan. 1 in the shape of a two-thousand mile ticket punched with a description of the original purchaser. The book will sell for $50 with a rebate of $10 on return of empty cover. This will make the rate of transportation 2 cents per mile. A one-thousand mile book without the descriptive feature will be sold for $25.

—Ex-Attorney General James L. O'Connor of Wisconsin, who is one of the incorporators of the Duluth, West Superior and Chicago Railway Company, says the road is an assured thing. It will run from Chicago to Lake Geneva, thence to Stevens Point, where it will strike the Wisconsin Central line, which will be used as a Northern outlet for the present.

—A meeting of railroad officials and millers was held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, last Wednesday, to listen to a request from the millers for a uniform rate of wheat and flour to Duluth and Chicago. All the Northwestern roads were represented and they took under consideration a proposition made by the millers.

—Seventeen crews have been laid off on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, occasioned by farmers holding their grain for a rise in price. The farmers claim that the prevailing price of corn does not pay them for the trouble of marketing it.

—The third installment of the assessment on the common stock of the Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $3 a share, and on the preferred stock, amounting to $2 a share, was payable yesterday. The fourth installment is payable Dec. 23.

—C. E. Schaff, for some time past Assistant General Manager and Brevet General Manager of the Big Four, has been appointed General Manager of the system. The post of Assistant General Manager has been abolished.

—At a meeting in Chicago yesterday the Southwestern Traffic Association admitted the Fort Worth and Denver City Road to membership. The rate agreement was found to be working satisfactorily to all concerned.

—The new "overland flier" of the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific lines reached San Francisco on its first trip from Chicago at 8:45 last Wednesday evening, strictly on schedule time.

—John Tod of Cleveland, Vice President of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, has been appointed receiver of the property on application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

—For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the gross earnings of the Wagner Palace Car Company were $1,241,323, and the operating expenses, $495,765.

—Stockholders of the West Virginia, Southern and Midland Railroad will meet in this city on Dec. 10, for the purpose of electing officers.

—Another postponement of the sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad has been ordered until Jan. 22.

—Chauncey M. Depew was in Albany yesterday attending a meeting of the Board of State Regents.

WILL HAVE NO CONFERENCE

IRON LEAGUE'S ANSWER TO STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Would Be Waste of Time, as It Considers the Strike Unfair and Uncalled For—Men Still Firm.

The State Board of Arbitration and Mediation received yesterday this letter from the Iron League:

To the Honorable Board of Arbitration and Mediation, Messrs. Purcell, Robertson, and Feeney, Murray Hill Place, City:

Dear Sirs: At the conference with your honorable board, held at your request last evening, at the Murray Hill Hotel, you urgently desired that the Executive Committee of the Iron League meet with the said committee of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union in order if possible to effect a compromise in the demands of the latter body and terminate the present strike.

We would respectfully state that after having given very careful consideration to your request, this committee believe that such a meeting would be a waste of time and useless, as we consider the present strike very unfair, uncalled for, and without provocation on our part, as expressed in our statement in the public press and reiterated to you verbally last evening.

Our members are at all times willing to meet our employes and discuss any real or fancied grievance, irrespective of the question as to whether they be union or non-union. Thanking you for your courtesies, we remain, yours respectfully,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE IRON LEAGUE.
Nov. 21, 1895. B. E. J. EILS, Secretary.

President Lary of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union expressed great satisfaction yesterday at the present state of the strike. He said the union had found employment for most of its men on work not under the control of the Iron League.

Commissioner Feeney said:

I deplore the fact that the Iron League cannot see its way to treating with the men. Trades unions are an established factor in our industrial community, and generally recognized among the building trades. The refusal to recognize them is the right of the Iron League; the propriety of so doing, in my opinion, is doubtful, in view of the vast public interests involved.

The question of a general strike of the building trades workers is still in abeyance. Such a strike would involve 40,000 men.

HANGED A WOMAN TO A GAS JET

Charles Noe of Chicago Calmly Watched His Victim Die.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A murder peculiar in its brutality was committed at 18 South Clark Street, early this morning, Charles Noe hanging Annie Anderson.

Noe secured a rope and, throwing it over a gas jet, placed the noose around the woman's neck while she was asleep in bed. He then pulled the rope, swinging the woman off the bed into the air.

Securing the rope to the leg of the bed, Noe watched the convulsions of his victim as she slowly strangled. When the struggles ceased, the murderer stretched himself on the bed and went to sleep. He was arrested by the police this morning.

He had attempted to kill the woman three weeks ago because she did not earn enough money to keep him intoxicated all the time.

Quaker Wisdom

"Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the king's horses," and every cereal food cries "Just as good as Quaker Oats."

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

New Patterns of Silver-mounted Brushes, Combs, and countless articles for personal use.

THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave.

MINISTER THEDIM IS DEAD

Portugal's Representative in the United States Expires.

DEATH CAUSED BY CONSUMPTION

Seized with a Sudden Hemorrhage Sunday Night, He Could Not Rally—His Body to be Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senhor Augusto de Sequeira Thedim, Minister from Portugal to the United States, died this morning from the effects of a severe hemorrhage that came upon him suddenly last Sunday evening. The announcement of the death of the Minister was a shock to the Diplomatic Corps and others who knew the family, inasmuch as the serious nature of the illness was not generally appreciated. Complete arrangements for the obsequies have not been made, but there will be a State funeral at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Senhor Thedim came to the United States as the accredited Minister from Portugal during the Summer, but was not officially presented to the President until some time last month, owing to the absence of Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables.

When he reached here the Minister was in an advanced stage of consumption, and some surprise was expressed that he should have accepted an appointment to a capital where the climate was even as rigorous as it is in Washington. Last month Senhor Thedim suffered his first hemorrhage after coming to this country, but it was not so severe as to create any special alarm. Still, he knew that he was gradually growing weaker, and when stricken down Sunday he was making arrangements to go to the south of France to spend the Winter.

Sunday afternoon Senhor Thedim and his wife entertained some friends of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Minister was in unusually good spirits. About 7 o'clock he started up stairs to dress for dinner. While in his own room he was seized with a hemorrhage, and Dr. Magruder was at once called. The hemorrhage was one of extraordinary severity. The experienced eye of the physician saw the critical condition of the patient, and Dr. W. W. Johnson was called in for consultation. The two doctors remained all of that night, and the next day there appeared to be a substantial improvement in the patient's condition. It was but momentary, however, and since then Senhor Thedim has been steadily sinking. Death came painlessly this morning shortly before 9 o'clock, Senhor Thedim being conscious almost to the last.

Mme. Thedim is utterly prostrated, and refuses the offers of consolation tendered her by many sympathizing friends. She has no relatives in this country and no children. Only last week she was called upon to mourn the loss of her father, the Portuguese Minister to the Pope, a diplomat who had served a long and honorable career.

As soon as Mme. Thedim could be persuaded to leave the room where the body of her husband lay, it was embalmed. The remains will be sent to Portugal as soon as convenient, and Mme. Thedim will sail for that country with them.

The Portuguese Consul General at New-York, who was notified of the Minister's critical condition yesterday, came on at once to Washington, and will remain in charge of the office until Senhor Thedim's successor is appointed. The Consul General notified the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is the dean of the Diplomatic Corps, this morning, of the Minister's death. Sir Julian formally imparted the intelligence to his diplomatic colleagues. All the members of the corps will attend the funeral.

Secretary Olney this afternoon sent a cablegram to C. W. Caruth, United States Minister at Lisbon, directing him to convey to the Portuguese Government the deep regret felt by the President on the death of Senhor Thedim. If Mme. Thedim consents, the War Department will furnish a military escort to convey the remains of her husband to the railroad station in Washington.

MORE ABOUT THE MILK TRAFFIC

President Sloan of the Lackawanna Road Examined by Lawyer Choate.

At the hearing on the milk dealers' complaints before the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday, Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was a witness. Joseph H. Choate examined him.

The lawyer asked him a lot of questions, which Mr. Sloan said he could not answer, but he offered to send the heads of departments to answer them, adding: "I do not desire to guess about things with you, Mr. Choate."

"Then you admit there are some things about the railroad business that you do not know?" retorted the lawyer.

Mr. Choate called Mr. Sloan's attention to the statement that the Westcott Express Company was making $100,000 a year out of the milk traffic.

Mr. Sloan admitted that if it were found that Mr. Westcott was making an exorbitant charge, he would feel called upon to annul the contract.

Mr. Westcott was recalled, and asked to produce canceled checks paid in the milk traffic to the Lackawanna Road. He at first refused to do so, on the advice of his counsel. At the afternoon hearing, however, he laid the checks before the commission. This closed the case for the complainants. Adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

SHOT DEAD WHILE HE SLEPT

John W. Roessler of Scituate Killed—Warrant Issued for His Daughter.

SCITUATE, Mass., Nov. 21.—John W. Roessler, about seventy years old, was found dead in bed at his home in Scituate two weeks ago. In his head was a bullet wound, and the revolver from which the shot was fired was found lying upon the dead man's breast. The position of the wound, which must have proved instantly fatal, indicated that the bullet was fired from behind.

Roessler had had some trouble with his daughter, Mrs. Clara Valois, about the disposition of some property, and other evidence that the police obtained fastened suspicion upon the woman, and they caused a warrant to be issued for her arrest.

Mrs. Valois disappeared Monday afternoon, and her present whereabouts are unknown.

The Bridge Accident Investigation.

The Kings County Grand Jury began yesterday its investigation of the fatal accident on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Tuesday morning. Superintendent C. C. Martin, Thomas Hackett, C. G. Sweeney, Charles J. Croley, and William Kennedy, trip flagmen, gave testimony regarding the accident. Other persons will be interrogated to-day.

"Impelled by the Divinity of Health," it has rolled like a mighty wave from the rising to the setting sun.

MORAL: There is but one fate for all who try to imitate a good thing for selfish ends.

WANDA AND NELLIE A.

They Brought the Best Prices at the Madison Square Garden Sale.

Everybody connected in any way with trotting affairs who attended the sale of Fasig & Company at Madison Square Garden yesterday felt elated over the steady demand for serviceable light harness stock. The few undeveloped youngsters kept the average down, or the business would have compared favorably with the days of the boom that prevailed from 1886 to 1892. Most of the animals with records got well up in the hundreds, and several of the more notable steppers went over the thousand-dollar mark.

The star of the second day did not appear till the evening, when the Canadian bred mare Wanda captured the crowd with her speedy conformation and dashing style. Several local fanciers and some from abroad took a hand in the bidding, but J. C. King of Montreal raised them out in turn. He had to pay $2,700 to take Wanda across the border again, but was ready to stand a much heavier draft on his account. This mare has a record of 2:17¾, and is credited with a trial of 2:11¾. Mr. King will place her in the hands of B. H. Demarest, the Baltimore trainer and showman, who spends his Winters in Canada at the circuit races on the ice.

One of the earlier offerings, the strapping bay filly Nellie A. caused so much competition that her price went steadily up from $200 as a modest commencement till it cost R. C. Taylor of Worcester $2,025 to carry off this highly-bred, speedy young mare. Nellie has been on the turf since she was a yearling, reduced her record from the 2:29¾ at that age to 2:19 as a two-year-old, 2:16¼ at three years, and during this season to 2:13, all in races. During that time she is credited with having won $34,000, a large part of which resulted from being well engaged in stakes.

Early in 1894 T. C. Anglin of Lexington, who bred this valuable trotter, refused a tempting offer, said to be $20,000, for her, as he expected her to land the big Kentucky Futurity for three-year-olds.

Earlier in the day the New-England flier Lightning, with 2:11 to her credit, was the attraction. As her dam, Portia, has also produced Proteine, (2:11¾,) and her sire is Alcantara, this mare should make a producer of extreme speed. E. H. Harriman, the owner of Stamboul, was attracted by these blood lines, and made the winning bid of $1,450 for Lightning.

Of special interest to the local patrons was the sale of the crack pair of roadsters Little Sport and Stoneridge. Their fame rests on the winning of the intercity cup races held here and at Philadelphia and Baltimore in the Spring of 1894. The gray gelding and his brown mate were shown to wagon by Aaron Fowler, and after a tilt between the road drivers of this and other cities they fell to a bid of $2,900, made by L. Levy of Louisville.

The market kept steady till a late hour, when Hazeldean, one of A. A. Bonner's lot, fetched $400. There are ten more of his consignment to be sold this forenoon. Before the regular business commences the two-year-old filly Constance will be exhibited. She is said to be good for a 2:20 clip with little handling, and comes up for competition this evening. Her dam, Emma N., by Kentucky Prince, was formerly driven on the road in this city.

CONSIGNED BY E. D. SPURR, GREENDALE, KY.

Kentucky Queen, b. f., 1893, by Axminster, dam Cricket, by Mambrino Abdallah; James Butler..... $410
My Lady, b. f., 1894, by Famlico, dam Dolly, by Tom B.; James Butler..... 300
Marinot, 2:23¾, b. h., 1889, by Middletown, dam Jetwood, by Blackwood, Jr.; Thomas McCartney, New-York City..... 550

CONSIGNED BY THOMAS GREENWOOD, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Wee-le-a, b. m., 1891, by Patchen Wilkes, dam Loyalty, by Harry Vane; John Mulford..... 635

CONSIGNED BY JAMES O. GRAY, BOSTON, MASS.

Captain White, 2:15, blk. g., 1890, by John G., dam Jane Moseley, by Mambrino Patchen; Henry E. Shaw, Worcester, Mass..... $850

CONSIGNED BY W. F. STEELE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Lightning, 2:11, b. m., 1887, by Alcantara, dam Portia, by Startle; E. H. Harriman, New-York City..... $1,450

CONSIGNED BY JOHN G. TAYLOR, CHEHAUSEE, ILL.

Domineer, 2:13, b. g., 1887, by Red Wilkes, dam Lizzie H., by Star Almot; George H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio..... $750

CONSIGNED BY JOHN E. TURNER, AMBLA, PENN.

Abbie V., 2:16¾, gr. m., 1886, by Aberdeen, dam Maid of Windsor, by Peavine; R. C. Taylor, Worcester, Mass..... $675
Valentine, 2:18½, gr. m., 1883, by George Wilkes, dam not traced; John McGuire, New-York City..... 425
Willow, blk. g., 1890, by Simmocolon, dam Joy, by Buccaneer; S. Kirby..... 645
Nellie Howard, 2:18¾, br. m., 1886, by General Stanton, dam Nelly T., by Fulton; John McGuire..... 550

CONSIGNED BY JOHN BRADY, PHILADELPHIA.

B. f., 1892, by Hinder Wilkes, dam Blossom, by Squire Talmage; V. Castins..... $520

CONSIGNED BY FRED DIETZ, NEW-YORK CITY.

Director's Jug, 2:20½, blk. s., 1885, by Director, dam Lizzie, by John Netherland; Thomas Greenwood, Great Barrington, Mass..... $375
Arpansa, 2:23¾, ch. m., 1888, by Pancoast, dam Arabell, by Aristos; C. L. Wright, New-York City..... 400
Hannah Medium, gr. m., 1890, by Polit Medium, dam Millie D., by Mambrino Gift; George H. Huber, New-York City.. 450

CONSIGNED BY T. C. ANGLIN, LEXINGTON, KY.

Nelly A., 2:13, b. m., 1891, by Wilkes Boy, dam Wilksie G., by Robert McGregor; R. C. Taylor, Worcester, Mass. $2,025
Kiowa, 2:24¼, b. m., 1888, by Wilkes Boy, dam Kincora, by Mambrino Patchen; John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y..... 1,800

CONSIGNED BY ELYRIA STOCK FARM, ELYRIA, OHIO.

Gertrude, 2:12, ch. m., 1887, by Elyria, dam Jenny D., by Tom Hunter; C. T. McCue, Hagerstown, Md..... $850

CONSIGNED BY WM. B. FASIG, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Ride, 2:16¼, blk. g., 1890, by Elyria, dam Dido, by Star Wilkes; John E. Madden, Lexington, Ky..... $1,375

CONSIGNED BY GEORGE H. ELY, ELYRIA, OHIO.

Operetta, 2:34, ch. m., 1891, by Elyria, dam by Star Hambletonian; H. J. Renwick, Harrisburg, Penn..... $550
Muggins, 2:20¼, ch. m., 1887, by Elyria, dam May Lady, by Alexander's Norman; J. C. Harvey, Syracuse..... 330

CONSIGNED BY SIMMOLEAF STOCK FARM, EAST WILLISTON, L. I.

Golden Light, ch. m., 1890, by Mambrino King, dam Ursula, by Lagow; John Coleman, Brooklyn..... $500
Black Felix, r. g., 1894, by Don Felix, dam Belle Wilson, by Jim Wilson; J. Armstrong..... 380
Happy Promise, b. h., 2:16¾, 1888, by Happy Medium, dam Bonnie Belle, by Almont; C. Moser, Berlin, Germany..... 975
Black Rouen, blk. g., 1891, by Fergus McGregor, dam untraced; F. C. Steele, Holyoke, Mass..... 280

CONSIGNED BY FRED GERKEN, NEW-YORK CITY.

Little Sport, gr. g., 1884, (2:25¼,) and Stoneridge, br. s., (2:21¾,) 1887, (record as a pair to road wagon, 2:24¾;) L. Levy, Louisville, Ky..... $2,900

CONSIGNED BY JAMES BUTLER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Eastman, br. g., 2:15¼, by Algronas, dam Frederica, by Oxmoor; James Wilson, New-York City..... $575
Eunice, br. m., 1889, by Wallkill Prince, dam Lilly L., by John Black; J. Breese, White Plains, N. Y..... 360

CONSIGNED BY T. J. MARTIN, DETROIT, MICH.

Jim Corbett, b. g., 2:15, 1889, by George L. Napoleon, dam Jenny; J. H. Penman, New-York City..... $375
Red Pointer, gr. g., 2:18¾, 1891, by Red Wilkes, dam, Mimia Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; B. Stanley, Detroit, Mich. 900

CONSIGNED BY BEATTIE BROTHERS, WINGHOUS, ONTARIO.

Wanda, b. m., 2:17¾, by Ridgewood, dam Fly, by Wide Awake Golddust; J. C. King, Montreal, Province of Quebec.... $2,700

CONSIGNED BY T. C. STACKHOUSE, LEXINGTON, KY.

Coralloid, blk. s., 2:13½, 1886, by Simmons, dam Coral, by Clark Chief; W. H. Cleveland, Versailles, Ky..... $1,100
Allethia, b. m., 2:29, by Onward, dam Gleam, by Dictator; E. L. Payne, New-York City..... 400
Silver Edge, b. m., 2:23¼, 1887, by Sherman's Hambletonian, dam Pettie, by George Wilkes; Dr. Denton, Philadelphia. 600

CONSIGNED BY B. B. KENNEY, LEXINGTON, KY.

A. L. Kempland, ch. s., 2:18¼, 1890, by Guy Wilkes, dam Manon, by Nutwood; J. E. Madden..... $725
St. Patrick, b. s., 2:14½, 1894, by Volunteer, dam Young Saline, by Guy Miller; H. B. Carroll, New-York City..... 310

CONSIGNED BY ESTATE OF GERHARD LANG, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lady Rose, b. m., 1889, by The King, and Lady Ferguson, b. m., 1890, by Weight's Indian Chief; Dr. J. W. Carmichael, Springfield, Mass..... $675

CONSIGNED BY A. A. BONNER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Hazeldean, br. c., 1894, by Kremlin, dam Hazel Dell, by Stranger; J. Splan, Cleveland..... 400
Total for 98 head..... $35,790
Average per head..... 365

LOOK OUT FOR MRS. CARTER'S PARROT

Knows "The Heart of Maryland" and Answers to "Maracazzio."

Mrs. Leslie Carter has lost her green talking parrot. Persons who happen to meet a green parrot will know that it should be returned to the Herald Square Theatre, if it answers to the word "Maracazzio." Mrs. Carter will pay a liberal reward, and will ask no questions.

The bird's name is Bingo, and it came from South Australia. It was kept in the greenroom of the actress.

Somebody stole Bingo and a hand-carved wooden cage Tuesday. Mrs. Carter put an advertisement in the newspapers yesterday, and before noon the doorkeeper of the Herald Square Theatre had grown so tired of looking at green parrots that he fastened a double-barreled kaleidoscope over his eyes and went up on the roof.

Bingo, by the way, is not an ordinary bird. Mrs. Carter has had him for three years, and always kept him near her dressing room. The bird improved its nearness to stage productions by learning all the lines, and shrieking them out at most inopportune times. He knows Belasco's "Heart of Maryland" thoroughly, and Mrs. Carter's managers fear that he may have gone out on the road with a pirated or parroted version of it.

NEWNES NOT TO CHALLENGE YET

Waiting for the Outcome of the Present Inquiry on the Last Race.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Paris dispatch to The Globe gives what purports to be a report of an interview with Sir George Newnes, who was reported to have decided to challenge for the America's Cup. Replying to the question whether he would issue a challenge or not, Sir George is represented as saying that it was possible and even probable that he would do so, but before making his decision he would await the outcome of the present inquiry growing out of the last race for the cup. If Lord Dunraven should then decide not to challenge again, Sir George said he himself would challenge if he received the support of leading British yachtsmen in the venture.

The Yachting World, commenting upon the possibility of Sir George Newnes challenging for the America's Cup, says: "We hope that Sir George Newnes, who is completely unknown in yachting circles, has more sense than to challenge."

New Palms at the Flower Show.

Two thousand separate palms and 100 new specimens of orchids were added to the collection at the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace last night.

There are now over 17,000 plants on exhibition, the majority of them being rare and expensive. The new arrangement is in the form of a trop

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ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Oratorio Society of New-York—2:00.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Miss Pygmalion—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Diamond Jubilee—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Merry World—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Bicycle Girl—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LENOX LYCEUM—Heine Monument Fair—7:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Colonial Dames Tableaux—8:00.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
138 FOURTH AV.—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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Temperance in New-Zealand.

From The Westminster Gazette.

New-Zealand has always been the most temperate of the colonies, but the consumption of beer, wine, and spirts for the last year is the lowest on record. From some figures given in The Australian Review of Reviews we gather that the average consumption of spirits in 1873 was 4.75 gallons; in 1894 it was 2.24 gallons. The wine consumption for 1894 was 0.22 gallon per head, as against 0.28 for 1893. Beer stands at 0.48 gallon per head, as against 0.55 in 1893; New-Zealand beer averaging 10.9 gallons, as against 14.6 gallons in 1881. These figures may, as our contemporary points out, represent not so much a loftier tone in the average citizen's conscience as a shrinkage of coin in the average citizen's pocket.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	40	20	33
6 A. M.	30	28	31
9 A. M.	31	20	32
12 M.	44	30	35
4 P. M.	46	31	36
6 P. M.	44	30	35
9 P. M.	42	27	31
12 P. M.	40	25	29

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....32.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....28.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....41.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....44.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REVENUE AND THE RESERVE.

All that Secretary CARLISLE said on Tuesday evening to the Chamber of Commerce as to the absurdity and peril of the Government banking business was perfectly true, but he did not include the whole truth. Mr. CARLISLE did not take specific note of the way in which the condition of the revenue may affect the ability of the Treasury to meet the perpetual demand made possible by the legal-tender notes. If there be a deficient revenue, as has been the case for more than two years past, the legal tenders paid in in exchange for gold are necessarily immediately paid out to meet current expenses. But if there were a decided surplus of revenue, it would then be possible to retain the legal-tender notes in the Treasury. This would affect the supply of money for current uses, would tend to advance interest rates, and to check either the export or hoarding of gold. It was practically by such a process that the Treasury under Mr. MANNING modified the inflation produced by the coinage of silver under the Bland-Allison act. There was a large accumulation and a steady excess of revenue, and, as in the motley variety of currency in circulation, the less desirable forms were sent to the Treasury, it was possible to keep them there. It would be equally possible to do that now with the legal-tender notes of 1890, or with the United States legal-tender notes usually known as greenbacks, if there were the same surplus of revenue.

This fact, however, does not in any degree make the retention of the legal-tender notes a wise, or prudent, or intelligent policy. On the face of it, it is absurd for the Government to issue legal-tender paper money and then tax the people for revenue to lock up that money in the vaults of the Treasury. Moreover, though a surplus revenue would tend to make it less difficult for the Treasury to meet a perpetual demand for the redemption of notes and would tend to make the situation less dangerous, it is only a tendency. It is by no means a sure thing. All would depend on the nature and strength of the demand for gold. If that demand came merely from an excess of imports over exports in foreign trade, or from any ordinary necessity arising from legitimate commercial or financial causes, then, of course, locking up the notes on which gold can be obtained would check the demand for gold. But if the demand for gold came from apprehension that in the near future it could not be got in exchange for notes, and if this apprehension spread throughout the world wherever we have sold securities, or, which is the same thing, borrowed money, then the demand would not be so readily checked. There have been times within the past year when there was plenty of money in the Treasury to meet all current demands for a considerable period, but when the demand for gold was very fierce, because so little of the money in the Treasury was gold. There have been other times when there was a good supply of gold and not much of paper, and very little gold was asked for. The force generated by fear is irregular and incalculable, and when the Treasury gold is exposed to that force, no matter what the general revenue may be, its situation is bound to be difficult, and may be very perilous. It is, therefore, obvious that Government banking under these conditions is always risky and may be disastrous.

The radical vice of our present system is that there is no normal relation between the demand for money and its supply, and no possible means of securing any. If laws could be passed before the holidays giving the Government an assured and large excess of revenue over current expenses, so that the Treasury could lock up all the legal-tender notes offered in exchange for gold, we might have a temporary sense of security, but the system could never work very well at its best, and no human being could tell how it might work for even a relatively short period. In the first place, no Secretary of the Treasury would know how long he ought to go on with this process. In the second place, he would be hounded by a thousand influences, political and financial, to change his course, whatever it might be. As soon as the surplus became considerable and there was a squeeze in the money market, he would be told—and would very likely believe—that he ought to buy bonds and "relieve" the market. Even if he did not do this, Congress would keep up attacks, growing in fury with the growth of the Treasury accumulation, to get at it, and against appropriation bills the Secretary would be helpless. On the other hand, there would be a cry for the reduction of taxation and the cutting down of the revenue. If locking up the legal tenders as a means of regulating the supply of money and the export of gold could be supposed to be a helpful measure, which it never could be, it is plain that it could not be carried out.

All of which only strengthens the proposition that the United States Government is not fitted to carry on the business of a bank of issue, that it should gradually retire its circulating notes and get out of it.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S AMUSEMENTS.

The sport for which Senator SHERMAN has, in his old age, developed such zeal and skill is known in French politics as "la chasse aux réputations." In France it is common among men of advanced years who have been active and disappointed in public affairs, but it is usually carried on in private, with the weapons of confidential conversation, or, with greater refinement, it is pursued with the pen—touched with venom sometimes, it is true—on the pages of memoirs intended for posthumous publication. Mr. SHERMAN, with the ruder manners appropriate to the banks of the Ohio rather than the Seine, does his gunning openly wherever a safe name presents itself and his own feelings dictate.

In the shots he has directed toward his rivals now dead, Mr. BLAINE and Mr. GARFIELD, the public can have but a mild interest. But in his peppering of Mr. HARRISON and Mr. PLATT there is to be found instruction as well as amusement. Take this brief but cruel statement as to the shady operations of the convention of 1888: "It is known that Mr. ELKINS had in his pocket a written promise from Mr. HARRISON engaging that ex-Senator PLATT should control the Federal patronage of New-York State in case of his nomination and election."

This is as concise and complete an account of a corrupt and shameless bargain as could be imagined. Having brought down the ex-President and the ex-Senator, Mr. SHERMAN, with unsportsmanlike but characteristic spite, proceeds to worry them. Mr. PLATT is said to have been bought with an offer of the Treasury portfolio. Not at all, says Mr. SHERMAN. The price would have been ludicrous:

"It seems that to be Secretary of the Treasury has been, and is, the acme of Mr. PLATT's political ambition. I do not believe that the convention engagement carried any explicit promise as to a Cabinet place. It undoubtedly went no further than the distribution of Federal places in New-York, and in that respect President HARRISON stood to his bargain. He never seriously considered Mr. PLATT's demand for the Cabinet place."

As for the other victim of Mr. SHERMAN's double-barreled tongue, the sportsman is more elaborate and more malicious in his torture:

"If Mr. HARRISON wishes a renomination, he ought to come out and say so. It was always my plan to let my ambitions be known. I doubt if he can be renominated, even if he desires it. I have not seen any strong current of popular sentiment running in his direction. In fact, I never saw that at any time. He was nominated the first time because Indiana was a doubtful State, and he barely carried it. The second time he lost his State. Ohio, which is ordinarily a safe Republican State, was barely carried for him in 1892, and we lost one Presidential Elector. His only appearance in National affairs prior to his Presidential term was one term as Senator. He made a good hit, but was not a conspicuous Senator. I nowhere and at no time saw his strength with the masses."

Mr. SHERMAN has evidently given up the pursuit of the big rewards of politics. But what fun he is having with the skeletons in the Republican family closet!

NEW-YORK CITY AND THE STATE TAXES.

When Gov. FLOWER appointed the three State Assessors three years ago he gave New-York City a representative on the board for the first time in twenty-eight years. Although Gov. MORTON is a New-York City man and is familiar with the large share it bears in State taxation, he has left it out again in appointing the new Assessors.

How unfair a proceeding this is may be shown by a few simple statistics. The aggregate equalized valuation of property for purposes of taxation in the State in 1894 was $4,199,882,058. Of this, $1,914,547,645, or more than four-ninths of the whole, was in this city. Of the $3,989,887.95 raised for school purposes, $1,818,820.26 was paid by the city, though this fund is distributed among the counties according to population, so that it paid a large proportion of the expense of public schools in the rest of the State. Of the $1,385,961.08 raised for the care of the insane, it paid, or will have to pay, $631,800.72, although it took care of its own insane at municipal expense and derived no direct benefit from the tax. Of the $3,779,893.85 raised for general State purposes the city paid $1,723,092.88.

When it comes to the aggregate of taxation for all purposes, State, county, and town, the total for the entire State is $67,166,683.60, while that of this city alone is $35,059,026.78, or considerably more than half of the whole. The chief business of the State Assessors is to collect information regarding valuations, assessments, &c., in the different counties of the State for the guidance of the State Board of Equalisation in adjusting the valuation for the assessment of State taxes. No one of those appointed by Gov. MORTON, or by any Republican Governor for years, coming, as they all have, from interior counties, is competent to judge of valuations and methods in this city. Of the seven State officers who, with the State Assessors, constitute the Board of Equalisation, not one is from this part of the State or has any intimate knowledge of property values or the burden of taxation here. The result has been year after year a heavy increase by the board of real estate valuations fixed by the Municipal Tax Department, although they are among the highest in the State in proportion to actual market value. The process is one for transferring the burden of taxation from country to city, without any representation of the latter in the body exercising the power.

What is the Governor's motive in thus ignoring the city and neglecting its interests in this matter? Is it that he might select especially competent men for the duties to be performed? One of the appointees is spoken of as his "personal selection" from Dutchess County, one is said to be "J. SLOAT FASSETT's man" from Elmira, and the other is taken from the Adirondack region of Essex County to please a member of the Republican State Committee. There is no question of fitness, but only of giving the twenty-five-hundred-dollar-a-year places to three Republican favorites of as many politicians.

UNDERGRADUATE CRIME.

The discovery that two students at Union College have been systematically stealing is more startling perhaps than it ought to be or than it is to anybody who reflects upon the nature of the undergraduate. Certainly the discovery does not indicate any failure upon the part of the institution with which these adventurers were connected or upon their previous training in their respective domestic circles. The fact is that a lively boy is very apt to be an enemy of the human race. He regards grown-up society as an organized conspiracy against his rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. His sense of responsibility is very small, his recklessness is very great. When both the defect and the excess are increased by companionship, the things that he will do out of mere exuberance are such as a few years afterward would be in the same person shocking crimes. But in the boy they are not fairly to be classed as anything worse than "malicious mischief."

The increasing assumption of our colleges is that the undergraduate is not a boy, but a mature and thoughtful person, a seeker after knowledge, and to some extent a judge of what knowledge is most desirable for him. Sometimes this assumption is well founded, and then the elective system of studies and the absence of a minute and rigorous discipline are justified. But it frequently happens that he is only a boy, that he is a seeker after nothing but fun and excitement, and that he can no more be trusted to choose his own studies than he can to behave himself. In this case the "university" theory becomes absurd. To destroy the property of each other, and especially for one society to destroy the property of another, is a favorite undergraduate diversion, nor would the loser in this warfare think of invoking an adult police. The gates and bell-pulls of citizens the pranksome undergraduate also looks upon as his proper spoil. From these diversions to burglary the step is really not very long, provided always that the crimes are committed, not out of a desire for gain, but out of a desire for mischief. The two students at Union undoubtedly deserve punishment, but it would be unjust to treat them as hardened criminals or, in the ordinary acceptation, thieves. Malicious mischief seems to be their actual offense.

THE PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILL EVIL

The commission appointed by the Governor early in July, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, to consider improved methods of legislation and to submit a report to the Governor by the 1st of December is just beginning to give evidence of doing something. The most important suggestion of the commission as to which any information has yet been vouchsafed relates to the subject of private and local bills, of which there is a vast flood at every session.

It is proposed that public notice shall be required of the intention to introduce any such bills, and that their introduction shall be accompanied by a petition setting forth the reasons why their passage is asked for. Objections may also be filed by those interested and hearings must be given, and the reasons for and against the proposed legislation must be attached to the bills while they are pending. It is also proposed that committees having charge of such measures be required to make reports within a certain fixed time, with positive recommendations and a statement of reasons therefor, and the commission is considering the advisability of putting the expense of printing, or a part of it, upon the persons promoting the legislation.

Some such plan as that outlined is certainly desirable to put a stop to a practice which has grown to be a scandalous evil. Of the vast and growing volume of bills now introduced at every session, to be printed and reprinted and to incumber the files and records of the two houses, probably two-thirds are of a private or local character, and most of these involve petty jobs. They are often introduced "by request," and nobody accepts responsibility for them. In many cases people whose interests are affected do not know of their existence unless they learn of it by some accident. They are sent to committees, and their coming out again is generally a matter of "pull" or manipulation. There is rarely any knowledge of what is going on except among those who are trying to get the bills through.

These bills turn up on the members' desks from time to time, and are put in a position for passage with only a few knowing what they are about or what is behind them. Each is known as so and so's bill, and it is something which so and so wishes to put through to "please his constituents," or, more frequently, to accomplish some local job. Such measures are generally log-rolled through by an exchange of favors, and even that small part of the public directly interested knows little or nothing about the matter until it has been accomplished. By this slipshod method the statute books are lumbered up with a lot of laws of local application, most of which are unnecessary and many of which are pernicious, the general course of legislation is obstructed, and much useless addition is made to the cost of public printing.

The cure for this evil is enforced publicity regarding the character and purpose of this kind of legislation and compulsory openness in the manner of dealing with it. Any effective plan for accomplishing this would probably head off two-thirds of these private and local bills from introduction, while those introduced would have to be considered on their merits. If the commission proves to be the means of accomplishing this one much-needed reform it will fully justify its existence.

COUNTRY VERSUS TOWN.

It is very much to be desired, but it is very little to be expected, that a better understanding should prevail between the urban and the rural parts of this Commonwealth. It seems that the customs of the country in respect to the observance of Sunday are to be imposed upon the city by the next Legislature. Theoretically it was always thus, but practically not until the statute which embodied the rural view began to be enforced with impartiality and enthusiasm. The Herkimer Sabbath, of which the asperities are mitigated only by surreptitious "Mother Hubbards" and collusive gin and tansy in a darkened barroom, is to prevail upon Manhattan Island, though in no other city of the State, to the equal rage and bewilderment of citizens of German birth or extraction.

It is inevitable that this state of things should engender ill feeling between the town and the country, but we are surprised and grieved to observe that this feeling has extended to the female sex and has destroyed the harmony of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs at its convention. It appears that those who may be called, without disrespect, the "hayseeds" of the organization secured control of the nominating committee of the club, just as if they had been males from Tioga or Chemung, and omitted from it any representation of the city. This was regarded as not only in a general way a rural uprising, but also and especially as a snub at the oldest of all the clubs, the now venerable Sorosis. That there might be no mistake about the intention, a delegate who "read a paper" which classified the clubs as "altruistic, semi-altruistic, and egotistic," assigned Sorosis to the third of these classes. And representation upon the nominating committee was still refused to the urban clubs.

But the rustic stateswomen found, as rustic statesmen have found before them, that it is one thing to nominate a ticket and another to elect it. There must have been some very active canvassing going on in the intervals between tea and shopping, after the convention adjourned on Wednesday and before it reassembled yesterday. The urban delegates in general, and the members of Sorosis in particular, had in the meantime completed an organization. It is painful to have to record that stringent precautions were taken before the election to prevent repeating and fraudulent voting, and that the presiding officer, in a burst of candor never paralleled in a like convention of males, justified these precautions by saying: "It must be taken for granted that every one will cheat if she can." Whether the result was due to the taking of these precautions or to the neglect of other precautions, it is a fact, not without gratification to the urban mind, that the rural "slate" was broken into fragments, and that the city ticket, containing a member of Sorosis for President, another for Vice President, and a third for Secretary, was triumphantly elected.

There is a hint in this for oppressed male citizens and a warning for domineering male countrymen. Mr. WARNER MILLER is doubtless much elated at the triumph in this State of the Herkimer Sunday, and he is not inconsolable over the result in this city, which galvanizes Tammany into a semblance of dangerous activity and enables his party to continue to present it to the rustic elector as a negotiable Helot. But he may discover, or at least his party may discover, that these blessings were bought too dear. Tammany escaped another defeat by the votes of men who would have been against it on any other issue than the issue between town and country forced upon his party by the ex-Senator, and who will upon such an issue take part against the Republican Party always, and generally in much greater numbers. We dislike to compare Sorosis with Tammany, which it resembles in nothing except that this island is its habitat. But the moral of the election of three weeks ago and of the election of yesterday is the same, and it may be commended to rustic moralists and politicians of either sex; and that moral is that the trodden city worm will turn.

IRON.

The unprecedented output of pig iron has caused a natural decline of prices. Bessemer pig has been sold this week for $13 in Pittsburg, and steel billets for $18 at the works. "More than one-half of the great Summer advance," says The Iron Age, "has been lost." This was the natural and inevitable effect of the enormous production of crude iron, exceeding by about 20,000 tons per week the highest recorded in past years. For the last few weeks the output has been at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 tons per month. Still, it is noted that "stocks are lower now than they have been for several years past." The iron is going into consumption at the mills.

The high prices of last Summer were abnormal. The reaction has come, but it may be that prices next year at the furnace end of the industry will be somewhat higher than those now prevailing, owing to projected increases of the cost of the raw materials, coke and ore. Producers can scarcely expect to see next year, however, the maximum figures of the season now closing. The tendency of iron prices in this country is downward, and eventually it will enable us to sell American iron in the markets of the world.

The name of JOHN W. JACOBUS, who is newly appointed Tax Assessor, has turned up pretty frequently in the Republican annals of the last fifteen years. The bad Republican boys used to sell him out when he ran for office, but now and then some kind soul like BENJAMIN HARRISON would give him shelter and a salary. He must be getting on in years now. It is lucky for him that a reform administration has come in, with power to give employment at the public cost to faithful old Republican servants.

The stories that come to us with unpleasant frequency of the suppression of reasonable free expression of thought in Germany have not had any adequate explanation. The suggestion of our correspondent in London that the rigorous and ridiculous policy is due indirectly to the temper of the Emperor is pertinent, but it is difficult to believe that the courts of Germany would twist the law to suit the whim of the ruler. It is equally difficult to believe that the law leaves no discretion to the Judges in such cases as that of Herr LIEBKNECHT, a distinguished man of seventy, who has been sent to prison for a speech which the Judge expressly declared was not in itself obnoxious. The prosecution of Prof. DELBRUECK will give the court a chance to show its real spirit, for the accused is a Conservative and has done nothing but point out that reckless severity in the prosecution of Socialists will do more harm than good. If this is adjudged to be a crime, Germany might as well replace all its journals by a Court circular and turn its universities into infantry drill rooms.

STALWART REPUBLICAN, SAYS HE

No One More So Than Himself, the Mayor Declares—Too True to Promises, He Thinks.

The political friends of Senator-elect Ford, who carried the Nineteenth Senatorial District by a big majority at the last election, gave a banquet in his honor last night in the Hotel Minot, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Colonel G. C. Campbell presided. To his right sat Mr. Ford, while Mayor Strong occupied the seat to his left. Among those present were Fire Commissioner La Grange, Aldermen Woodward and Goodman, Philip Black, George H. Sutton, Charles T. Barney, William Fanning, Abraham Gruber, William Leary, Harvey T. Andrews, Silas C. Croft, and Herman Kudlich.

In his speech introducing the Mayor, Col. Campbell alluded to Col. Strong as the "next Governor of the State of New-York." This was greeted with loud cheers. Mayor Strong said, among other things:

"I was first a Whig, and voted for John C. Frémont. I doubt if there is a more stalwart Republican on earth than I am, and no man spends more money to help his party. When the Republican Party indorsed me for Mayor they knew I was a good Republican, yet the leaders should have known that I would never go back on the platform on which I was elected.

"In every department of the City of New-York we have a majority of Republicans. By virtue of the contract we made when the fusion ticket was nominated, I gave the Republican Party exactly what I thought it was entitled to, and I propose to carry out this principle to my last day in office.

"But I also remembered my obligations to other organizations. A non-partisan man has no characteristics. My impression is, I was a little too true to my promises. I did not please anybody, for I carried out my promises to the letter."

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET

The First Concert of Its Season Given in Chamber Music Hall.

The first concert of the Dannreuther Quartet, (formerly the Beethoven String Quartet,) given in Chamber Music Hall last night, established the fact that Mr. Gustave Dannreuther is a man of discretion. He knows that it is a safe thing to have at least one composition by a master on a programme which aspires to present novelties. As the evening's list consisted of three compositions, he could not very well follow the rhetorical law of Quintilian, and put his weakest matter in the middle. He, therefore, put Schubert's variations from the D minor quartet in the middle, preceding it by a quartet of Anton Arensky, and following it by one from the pen of Josef Suk. Both of these gentlemen are unknown to fame in these parts, and are likely to have a prolonged career of rest and retirement.

Mr. Arensky's quartet is in A minor, and is his thirty-fifth offense. It is for violin, viola, and two 'cells, and is intended to be a chamber music dirge in memory of Peter Iliitsch Tschaikowsky, who, like Mr. Arensky, was a Russian musician. The difference between the two men is that Tschaikowsky was a composer. Mr. Arensky's ideas of what constitutes a quartet are extremely vague. Three movements of variations and one of rhapsody are not a shining demonstration of what may be achieved in musical form. Two of the variations on a theme by Tschaikowsky were interesting. One was a pizzicato movement with a cantabile for one of the 'cells, and the other was a careful imitation of a movement in one of Tschaikowsky's quartets. Mr. Arensky evidently aimed at sombreness in his choice of instruments, and he was successful. A funeral gloom enshrouded his entire composition.

Josef Suk is the second violinist in a Bohemian quartet, which is now laying waste the most populous cities of Germany. His quartet is in A minor, for piano, violin, viola, and 'cello, and is marked Opus 1. This is a discouraging fact, for no doubt Mr. Suk will write an Opus 2, if he has not already done so. Perhaps it will be better than Opus 1; it will have considerable trouble in being worse. As a composer, Mr. Suk labors under two disadvantages; first, he has no ideas worth elaborating, and, second, he cannot elaborate those he has. His finest theme in the A minor quartet is in the last movement; but it appeared originally in the polite "Ave Maria" of the late Charles Gounod.

The Dannreuther Quartet put a good deal of earnestness and vigor into its performance of these musical curiosities, and a M. Gaston Marie Dethier, who played the piano part of the Suk quartet, displayed a large tone and a powerful touch. The audience was large, but not enthusiastic.

Arizona Life Has Its Dangers.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

Painful and rather serious are the injuries sustained a day or so ago by W. M. Griffith, the cattle baron of Dripping Springs, and one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of Arizona. While bathing in a little canoe-bottom bathtub at one of the barber's shops of this city, he fell out and struck his shoulder on the floor, crushing it severely, so his arm has since been carried in a sling. It happened this way: Just as he was getting out of the tub, he stepped on the inclined zinc and slipped, thus tossing him overboard. It will be a long time before he entirely recovers.

The accident is not a laughing matter by any means, yet it does look singular that a man who for twenty-five years has dodged Apache bullets, and has for the same period steered the festive bronco over mountain sides without meeting with disaster, should thus get injured in an innocent little bathtub. No doubt had Mr. Griffith stuck to the primitive method of bathing in the creek or an asaquia the present mishap would have been averted.

Herbette, Eldest of the Corps.

From The London Standard.

By the departure from Berlin of Tewfik Pasha, hitherto Turkish Ambassador in that capital, M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, has become doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin.

SURPRISED BY MR. MILLER

Boston Home Market Men Told the Country Is Prospering.

MUST TRADE WITH THE WHOLE WORLD

The ex-Senator Declares in Favor of Subsidies to Increase Trade with South America and the Orient.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Warner Miller seems likely to acquire a reputation as a sensationalist. His performance at the Saratoga convention last Summer in forcing from his party a declaration in favor of the antiquated blue laws as applied to excise matters, was only a little more surprising and unexpected than his deliverance to-night before the Boston Home Market Club. As its name implies, the club's chief article of faith is the belief that the United States can afford to stand independent of the rest of the world, and that its people should trade merely among themselves.

At the club's annual dinner to-night this theory of political economy was lauded as the acme of wisdom until Mr. Miller was called upon. President Stott congratulated the banqueters on recent Republican victories as a declaration in favor of protection. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia followed in the same strain. Among other things he said:

The shriveled values, the shrunken work, the diminished wages, the decreased consumption, the foreign goods taking the place of home products, the mills and factories of New-England and Pennsylvania struggling against a new British invasion—all this is the natural and inevitable harvest of the noxious seed that was planted in an hour of madness and delusion in 1892.

The first necessity of the Government is revenue, and, in the present situation, the first responsibility is with the President. It is for him to propose, but it will be for the House to dispose. If he be willing that the needed revenue shall be raised along the lines now clearly determined by the voice of the Nation, the House will go with him. If he still proposes to disregard the public will, the House will not violate its convictions and will not trammel its future freedom by following in any false pathway.

Our home market is worth incomparably more than all other markets.

Mr. Miller, who followed Mr. Smith, adopted a line of reasoning in direct opposition to that of Mr. Smith. Instead of taking a dismal view of the situation of material affairs in this country, he congratulated the club on the many evidences of returning prosperity; he insisted that what the people of this country needed was not the home market, which was insufficient to consume the American product, but the markets of the world. And Mr. Miller said these markets were so valuable and so necessary that the Government of the United States could well afford to subsidize steamship lines to South America and China and to build the Nicaragua Canal in order to shorten the route from New-York to Japan. In part, Mr. Miller said:

Allow me to congratulate you on an improvement in the market for home products over the last two years; on an increased output of all our leading industries; on the re-employment of a large number of laborers, at wages nearly or quite up to the standard of 1892; on the increased demand and advanced prices of our principal agricultural products, cotton and wheat; and more especially on the return of confidence in every department of business, which is the necessary forerunner of the return of the era of prosperity.

We may unhesitatingly prepare for a greater activity in our manufacturing business and for an increased development of all our natural resources, such as mining and agriculture, which of necessity give profitable employment to all lines of transportation now existing, and necessitate the building of others. We may confidently look forward to a period of prosperity the equal of which we have never known, and but few have dreamed to be possible.

The value of our agriculture and manufactures exceeds that of any other nation by many millions of dollars annually. We are able not only to supply all the necessities of our own people, but in many lines of production we can and do produce a large surplus which can only find a profitable market beyond the limits of our shores. We are compelled to seek a foreign market for our surplus cotton, wheat, and meat products. In the manufacture of many grades of cottons, of iron and steel, machinery, railroad supplies, agricultural implements, and many other kinds of goods, we can now compete successfully with the older nations. We must, therefore, look abroad for an outlet for our present surplus and for the increase which will come with returning prosperity.

There is opening up a new and vast trade of the Orient in Japan and China. The Pacific Ocean is doubtless to be the theatre of the greatest commercial development during the next century. The population of the nations which are situated upon the Pacific Ocean is more than 500,000,000, the great bulk of which are just coming into trade relations with the outside world. The present foreign commerce of the chief of these nations, namely, China, Japan, Corea, Australia, Hawaii, and the other islands, amounts to in round numbers, one thousand millions of dollars; in the near future that will be more than doubled, and in fifty years doubtless it will be quadrupled.

Our relations with China and Japan are of the most amicable character. Their people are desirous of a profitable trade with us. The difficulty in the way of a rapid growth of this trade is the fact that Europe, through the Suez Canal, has a much shorter and cheaper route to the ports of Japan and China than has the United States. To my mind, there is but one possible way of securing to the United States its proper proportion of the vast trade of the Pacific, and that is by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. With this canal open, New-York and all our Atlantic ports will be much nearer the ports of Japan and to the ports on the west coast of China and of Australia and the islands of the sea than is Europe. New-York, through the Nicaragua Canal, will be 2,000 miles nearer to Yokohama than Liverpool, or any of the European ports. This distance in our favor will be sufficient to substantially control the trade of that great and growing empire.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee spoke in favor of a return to the McKinley tariff.

THE COMET NEARING THE SUN

It Will Probably Not Be Visible to the Naked Eye.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Nov. 21.—The comet discovered at the Lick Observatory Nov. 17, by C. D. Perrine, is now about 84,000,000 miles from the sun. The distance will decrease and reach a minimum of about 20,000,000 miles Dec. 18, at which time its angular distance from the point where its path intersects the elliptic will be 273°. After Dec. 18 the distance from the sun will again increase.

The object is not quite visible to the naked eye at present, but its brightness is increasing very rapidly. It will undoubtedly be visible with telescopic assistance within a few weeks. Unfortunately, however, its approach to the sun will bring it into the morning twilight, and the difficulty of observation will be increased thereby.

It is now one and one-half times as far from the earth as the sun is, but the distance is growing.

Bayard on Individual Freedom.

From The London Spectator.

Mr. Bayard, the Ambassador of the United States to this country, delivered on Thursday in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution an eloquent and striking address on "Individual Freedom, the Germ of National Progress and Permanence." He declared that all that is good and great in the United States is due to the sacredness attached to individual freedom, and that almost all that is otherwise is due to the growth of either democratic despotism or the new Socialism. He spoke of the despotism which shows itself so strongly in Europe and the East, and the democratic Socialism which is so strong in

PASSPORTS TO BLACK SEA

Terrell Obtains the Porte's Shield for American Missionaries.

AN AGREEMENT OF ALL THE POWERS

Sultan Is Warned that the Armenians at Zeitoun Must Not Be Massacred When They Surrender.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has induced the Porte to telegraph to the officials at Kharput to grant the American missionaries there a safe conduct to the Black Sea.

The appointment of Bahri Pasha as military commander of the Aleppo district has unfavorably impressed the diplomatic circle here. It is feared that he will renew the tactics which he pursued at Van, when he was Vali of that place. It is claimed that Bahri Pasha was responsible for the massacres at Van, and the foreign Ministers demanded his removal. He was deposed by the Sultan, but a short time afterward was decorated by his Majesty for his "good services."

The representatives of the foreign powers, especially the Hon. M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, have intimated to the Porte that they cannot answer for the consequences should the Armenians at Zeitoun be massacred after they surrendered, as it is expected that they will do, owing to the efforts of the Armenian Patriarch to bring about that end.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 21.—Baron Banffy, Premier of Hungary, replying to an interpolation upon Eastern affairs in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, this morning, said that the representatives of the powers had directed the attention of the Porte to the necessity for the institution of reforms in Asia Minor. Happily, he said, Turkey had recognized the necessity for these reforms, and had sent troops to suppress the troubles. The powers had sent naval squadrons into Turkish waters, Baron Banffy said, but he could make the reassuring statement that the powers would assist Turkey to maintain order.

ROME, Nov. 21.—King Humbert returned to Rome this morning. He was met at the station by his Ministers, with whom he at once entered into conversation upon the subject of the troubles in the East, which, his Majesty expressed the hope, would be speedily brought to a pacific settlement. It is reported that the Government of France has sent to the Foreign Minister, Baron Blanc, a friendly dispatch approving Italy's views upon the Eastern question.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, had a long conference with Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, this forenoon dined with the German and Turkish Ambassadors, and, later, conferred with the Italian Ambassador. Sir Philip left this evening for Constantinople.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 21.—The Guardian says: "It is reported that the Sultan's letter to Lord Salisbury contained a proposal that, after the execution of the Armenian reforms, he should visit London and the other European capitals for the purpose of establishing an entente with the great powers in regard to the future administration of affairs in Turkey."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special Foreign Office messenger started for Constantinople this morning by the way of Ostend and Vienna. It is believed that he is the bearer of Lord Salisbury's personal reply to the letter of the Sultan of Turkey.

SULTAN'S EFFORTS AT ORDER.

Telegrams Sent to Valis for Commanders of Brigades and Others.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date;

"All news about plots against his imperial Majesty the Sultan is absolutely and entirely false.

"I transmit to you the text of three telegrams that have been sent to the Valis and the military commanders of those provinces where troubles lately took place, and I beg of you to give them the widest publicity. First. Telegram addressed to the Governors General of the Vilayets of Trebizonde, Erzeroum Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Manonretoul-Azize, Sivas, Adana, and Aleppo, dated Nov. 15, 1895:

"'The commanders of brigades, in detaching flying columns for the repression of disorders, will send out a proclamation to the people in order to advise those who are in arms against the legal authorities of their country to give up their seditious plans and to abstain from all acts directed against the high wishes of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The commanders will have to deal immediately and by force of arms with all persons who disobey this injunction. They will also try to prevent, in placing troops at different points, all movements on the part of rioters attacking burroughs and villages.

"'If murders or insurrectionary acts take place suddenly within the sphere of evolution of a flying column, said commander will have to pursue immediately and without giving any preliminary warning the authors of these crimes. The Commander in Chief of the Fourth Imperial Corps will help with his troops the commanders of brigades under his orders, with the view of securing the success of their task. The Department of War has been instructed to transmit telegraphic orders as above to the Muchir and to the commanders of said Imperial Corps. The line of conduct of the civil authorities toward the agitators having been already drawn by telegraph according to an Imperial order, you will have to make to the proper parties all recommendations in conformity with said telegrams before the sending of troops for the repression of disorders.

"'The above dispositions having received the imperial sanction, the needful instructions have been sent to the Department of War and to the other Valis, and I request you again to conform yourself to the same as regards your vilayet. Our august sovereign's determination is that order shall be restored immediately in all disturbed parts; that the life, the honor, and property of every one shall be safeguarded, and that all acts contrary to justice and equity shall be prevented. You will watch day and night to secure the realization of said imperial determination by putting, without delay, a stop to disorders.

"Second—Telegram addressed to the Valis of Van, Bitlis, Erzeroum, Aleppo, Diarbekir, Trebizonde, Sivas, and Mamouretoul-Aziz, dated Nov. 17:

"'Although repeated instructions were given to you with the view of adopting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all possible troubles and all shedding of blood, and of forbidding as well that one class of the population attack the other, or that acts contrary to justice should occur, such cases continue to take place. One of the most important attributions of the Valis being, according to the formal orders of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to secure public peace in the provinces, I hasten to warn you that if, after the receipt of the present telegram, there should occur such like fire, seditious movements, perturbations of public order, or shedding of blood, such an omission of duties could not by any means be forgiven, and would carry with it a grave and absolute responsibility.

"Such responsibility falling also on the Moutessarifs and Caimacams, you must put yourself in accord with the commanders for the adoption of the necessary measures. You will principally look with the greatest care after the protection of the Consulate and foreign subjects, in order to place them out of any danger and to avoid any motive for conflict on their part. All guilty parties should be arrested and punished according to law. You will telegraph in plain words every twenty-four hours to the Department of War, to the Grand Vezirat, and to the Imperial palace the situation of the vilayet.

"Third—Telegram addressed to the Marshal of the Fourth Imperial Corps and to the military commanders of Aleppo, Bitlis, Adana, Trebizonde, Mamouretoul-Aziz, and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, dated Nov 17:

"'The explicit will of our august sovereign being that the tranquility of the country should be maintained more than ever, and in a most efficient manner, and in order to prevent absolutely any such acts as fires, revolutionary movements, shedding of blood, or attacks on the part of one class of the population upon the other or against the Consulates and foreign subjects, the necessary instructions have already been transmitted to the functionaries of the civil administration.

"'In conformity with an Imperial irade, the Imperial military authorities shall put themselves in accord with the Valis and Moutessarifs, in order to secure public peace and to see that the officers and soldiers of the Imperial army act according to the military regulations, abstaining carefully from all acts tending to cause complaints. And disobedience of the above, any neglect or any proceeding contrary to discipline, will entail the gravest responsibility."

ONE HAMADIEH TROOP ACCUSED.

Additional Dispatch Boats of Italy and Austria Arriving.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Constantinople representative of The United Press telegraphs, under date of Nov. 20, as follows:

"Shakir Pasha, the Turkish High Commissioner appointed to enforce the reforms in Armenia, reports that the Hamadieh cavalry are entirely innocent of participation in the recent massacres in Asia Minor, with the exception of one troop, which, together with Hussein Pasha, the Commander of the Hammadiehs, will be court-martialed without delay.

"The additional dispatch boats assigned by the Italian and Austrian Governments to duty at Constantinople are expected to arrive here to-morrow, and the dispatch boats of the other powers will follow shortly. Each Government sends one vessel, increasing the number of its dispatch boats in the Bosporus to two vessels, instead of one."

IMPERIAL COFFERS ARE EMPTY.

Sultan's Savings from Civil List Deposited in Russia and America.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent saying:

"I have conversed with a member of the inner circle at the Yildiz Palace, who compares the palace officials to rats ready to desert a sinking ship.

"My informant says that for years past the Sultan has compelled the Finance Minister to pay the bulk of the palace expenses, with the result that his Majesty has £15,000,000 saved from his civil list deposited in Russia and America.

"The orders that pensions be paid to the widows and orphans of recent victims are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of Europe. It is well known that the imperial coffers are empty."

Official Denial of Sultan's Illness.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Turkish Embassy here has written to the newspapers denying the rumors that the Sultan is sick.

A Russian Appeal for Lutherans.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times telegraphs that M. Poblendonostseff, President of the Holy Synod, has written to the Minister of the Interior virtually advocating the withdrawal of the extra judicial measures against the Lutherans of the Baltic Provinces.

Portuguese Reinforcements for Goa.

LISBON, Nov 21.—The gunboat Tejo is being hastily prepared to take reinforcements of heavy artillery to Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, where a rebellion has been in progress for some time. It is understood that the gunboat Diu, now at Mozambique, has also been ordered to proceed to Goa.

A Poison Case in Netherland.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 21.—The wife of a notary named Wermeskerke, residing at Krommenie, twelve miles northeast of Haarlem, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning her husband. The prisoner is a cultured woman. She is the author of several novels, and the editor of a women's newspaper.

Another Trial of Balfour and Others.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour and others, charged with frauds in the House and Land Investment Trust, began in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice this morning.

Young Czechs in Bohemian Diet.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The final results of the elections for members of the Bohemian Diet show the election of 46 Young Czechs, 27 German Liberals, 2 German Nationalists, 2 Czech Peasants, 1 Old Czech, and 1 Clerical.

THE CASE OF THE RAM KATAHDIN

President Cleveland Likely to Order Her Acceptance, Charging the Contractors a Penalty of $57,454.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The question of the acceptance of the ram Katahdin is before the President. It is likely that he will decide that the ram shall be accepted, in view of some of the reports which have come from the Secretary of the Navy. It is represented that with the exception of certain minor deficiencies to be made good by the contractors, the Bath Iron Works, or at their expense, the Katahdin fulfills all the contract conditions with two exceptions—speed and weight of machinery.

Secretary Herbert has recommended that the Katahdin be accepted with the penalty reduction of $57,454 from the contract price. It has been found that the excess of machinery on which the penalty should be paid is but little over eight tons. The excess of weight due to changes which were caused by order of the department was forty-one tons, but for this excess the contractors are in no way responsible. The President has been advised that the contract requirement of seventeen knots speed was not obtained, the mean speed being given as 16.11 knots. The attention of the President has been called to the act which authorized the construction of the Katahdin, and which stipulated that the ram should be "of the highest practicable speed."

This failure to name a definite speed was a novelty. The type of the vessel being an experimental one, the department recognized that there was some uncertainty as to the speed to be expected, by providing a large excess of power over what would have been required by an ordinary vessel of the same size for the same speed. The power was obtained in the trial, and then exceeded, but the speed was deficient. This is to be ascribed, not to any fault of the contractors, but solely to the fact that it was impossible to determine by any means available to the department or the contractors the speed to be expected from this novel and experimental type of vessel.

The present practice of the department, which has been adopted recently as the result of experience, is to provide a minimum requirement of speed, not less than a knot below the contract speed, down to which a penalty shall run. Should the speed fall below such minimum requirement, the vessel still can be accepted at a price mutually agreed upon between the Secretary of the Navy and the contractors, final rejection being made only when the two parties are unable to agree upon a price.

The Katahdin has now fitted on her 775.07 tons of armor, which were supplied by the Government at a cost of $423,562.08, and this armor, owing to its shape, would be of no use for any other vessel, and hardly would be worth, as scrap, the cost of removing it. Hence rejection of the vessel certainly would involve the loss of over $400,000 to the Government.

The opinion is expressed that the interests of the Government would be served by an acceptance of the vessel, with a penalty for lack of speed, upon the same basis as was provided for in all the other contracts, and it being provided for in all contracts now made—that is to say, with a penalty for the defect in speed at the same rate a quarter knot as premium, $15,000. The total speed penalty on this basis would be $53,124. The penalty for excessive weight of machinery is $4,330.

People Said This Years Ago.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Nearly every man has his pet cures for the various ills to which mankind is heir, and there are probably hundreds of cures for headache which their inventors will proudly tell you "have never been known to fail." But it remains for a Girard House bartender to suggest a remedy which is as simple as he claims it to be effective. "Absinthe," says this modern priest of Bacchus, "possesses remarkable curative powers, and, as a destroyer of headache, it has no equal. The beauty of it is that you don't have to endanger your mental equilibrium by drinking it. Just take a few drops in the palm of the hand, rub both hands together until the liquor is partially absorbed into the skin, then cover the face with your hands and inhale the odor until you can no longer detect it. It is a positive cure."

Flint's Fine Furniture
for variety, beauty, elegance and manufacturing prices holds the first place. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS

Big Mass Meeting Protests Against Turkish Outrages.

THE GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACT

Addresses by Seth Low, Dr. Satterlee, and Others—Committee to Visit Washington—Appeal for More Funds.

A mass meeting was held in Chickering Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Armenian Relief Association, to protest against the Turkish slaughter of the Christians, and to appeal to the powers of Europe and the United States Government to demand the protection of American life and property in Armenia.

The hall was densely crowded, and the enthusiasm was intense. A number of Armenians were present in the galleries and in the body of the hall, and tears were seen trickling down more than one face as the woes of the persecuted people were graphically portrayed by one speaker after another.

Seth Low presided. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. William R. Huntington, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Dr. William H. Thomson, and Vartan Dilleyan, who escaped the massacre of Sassoun. In opening the meeting Seth Low said:

"We are met here to-night to protest against the slaughter of the Christians. In days like these, when every nation is powerfully influenced by the civilized world, we should be derelict as Americans and men if we did not raise our voice in protest against such scenes as have been, and are being, enacted in Armenia. If this were the first time that Turkey had outraged mankind we could not be more indignant, but we might be more incredulous. But, alas, in this case we are forced to believe that the horrible state of things in Armenia is literally true.

"It has been Greece, it has been Bulgaria, and Armenia should be the last. I have no doubt that our Government will do everything it ought to do, but it will not do it with less energy because it recognizes that the public demand it."

Mr. Low said that it was high time that the United States Government did something prompt and energetic, dignified and decisive, to protect the interests of Americans and American missionaries in Armenia.

The speaker said he had come to the meeting at the greatest personal inconvenience, and regretted that he was obliged to leave before the end of the meeting. Before introducing any of the speakers of the evening he read some telegrams of sympathy from well-known men. Gov. Morton sent the following:

Official duties preclude my attendance at the meeting on behalf of the suffering Armenians, I sincerely hope that the expression of public opinion here and in Europe will impel the Ottoman Porte to immediate and effectual effort for their present protection and further safety.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts said:

Thoroughly in sympathy with object of your meeting. We hold a similar one in Boston Friday.

In concluding his speech, Seth Low said that he thought England was specially to blame in not taking some vigorous action to stop the awful massacres, and he was glad to see that Lord Salisbury seemed at last awakening to some sense of England's responsibility in the matter.

J. Bleecker Miller, Secretary of the Executive Committee, read to the meeting the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Government of the Sultan of Turkey has systematically deprived the Armenian people of its inalienable rights, including those of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness;

Whereas, He has refused to carry out his oft-repeated promises to reform said evils, but rather has increased them by giving his assent for quartering large bodies of troops among them; for protecting these troops by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit; for cutting off the trade of Armenia with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on them without their consent; for transporting them to distant places to be tried for pretended offenses;

Whereas, The Sultan has practically abdicated Government in Armenia by declaring the Armenians out of his protection and urging war against them;

Whereas, He has plundered their county, burned their towns, and destroyed the lives of their people; and,

Whereas, He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy not paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation; and,

Whereas, He has brought into their country the merciless Kurdish savages, whose known rule of warfare is an indiscriminating destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and,

Whereas, In every stage of these oppressions the Armenian people have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms, but their repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury, and a Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, solemnly declare:

That in our opinion the Sultan of Turkey has forfeited all right to rule over the Armenian people;

That we respectfully urge our Government to make every possible effort to induce the Governments of Christendom to rouse themselves from their apathy and put an end to this intolerable state of affairs, which threatens with extermination thousands and thousands of innocent fellow-Christians;

That we urge our Government also to do everything in its power to preserve the fruits of American missionary toil;

That we express our ardent sympathy with the unutterable sufferings of this persecuted race, and

That we call upon all the people of Christendom to insist that these unutterable sufferings shall cease.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee rose to second the adoption of these resolutions, which were received with resounding cheers:

"I shall only speak five minutes," he said, with his watch in his hand.

"For 1,200 years the Armenians have suffered persecution, first by the Persians, then by the Saracens, and then by the Turks. They are the children and the grandchildren of a race of martyrs extending back to the time of Jesus Christ, himself. The story has been hidden from us because these things have happened in a far-off country in the mountains of Asia Minor, but at last the voice of our brothers' blood cries out to us from the ground, and we are bound to hear it.

"The powers of Europe have been haggling over the Eastern question just as Judas haggled with the enemies of Christ for 30 pieces of silver. The Eastern question has passed out of the region of politics into the region of ethics. It is with us a question not of politics, but of right. Right is right, since God is God.

"Everything now depends upon the creation of public opinion—that public opinion which is of course by a greater power the nations of Europe—and every man and woman here has an individual responsibility. We must stand to the forefront. We must utter our voices, and leave the results to God. And, therefore, I ask every man and woman here to-night to second these resolutions with a rising vote."

When the vote was put, the audience rose as one man. William P. St. John, who had taken Seth Low's place as Chairman, was about to introduce the next speaker, when there were some signs of a stir in the back of the hall.

Every eye was centred on a little white-haired man who had a very determined expression of countenance.

"I move, Mr. Chairman," he said, in loud tones, "that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once to the President of the United States, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to proceed to Washington and request the Government to take some steps to protect the Christians and Americans in Armenia."

The old gentleman, whose name was Charles H. Roosevelt, sat down amid a storm of applause so deafening that for several minutes Mr. St. John could not make himself heard. When he was able to speak, he put the two motions to the meeting, and they were both enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. Herant Kiretchjian, General Secretary of the association, was then introduced. He made a fervent and earnest speech, with eloquent gestures, and his fellow-Armenians in the galleries fixed their eyes upon him and listened to every word that passed his lips.

"For us," he said, "as Armenians, there is nothing to do but wait for the Israelites did, to sit down and wait for salvation if there is salvation anywhere for us in the universe.

"I wonder if we are living in the first century or in the nineteenth. Once we were fifty million and now we are merely a handful. If the Church of Christ is a body and a corporate body, it must certainly rise and do something.

"How is it possible for the European powers to enter into friendly relations with this man, this arch-murderer, this chief assassin? They talk a great deal about the fine balance of power, but forget the righteous balance of God's justice. The Sultan in his marble palace, built by Armenian architects, is a beast.

"Out of this hall there should go this night, not only a call to the heart of Europe, but there should burst forth and sweep over the countries of Europe the American condemnation of the heartless apathy of the European Nations in seeking their own advantage and forgetting the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and women. And an echo will awaken in every Armenian heart when they hear of the sympathy extended to us in our misery by the great and noble American people."

The Rev. Dr. Creegan here read the following cablegram from Dr. Henry Dwight.

PHILIPPOPLE, Nov. 19, 1895.—Mission loss at Harput, $100,000. Raiders protected by soldiers, who fired on mission houses and joined in plunder. Special malice shown missionaries. Shell burst in Dr. Barnum's house. Missionaries now protected. Urge demand for exemplary damages and permit to rebuild at once. Troubles reported as beginning at Marsovan and Van Amiob.

Vartan D. Dilloyan, an Armenian in picturesque costume, who escaped from the Sassoun massacre, said a few words with the help of an interpreter.

"I thank you for your sympathy," he said. "You have read how the soil of Armenia is dyed with blood; how the Turks torture, impale, imprison, and cut to pieces our women and children. The Kurd and Turk are godless persons. They are only satisfied with blood. I wish I knew your language and could tell you how the Kurds play with us—break into our houses and carry away our women. They tax the living, and they tax us seven years after we are dead. Are the powers afraid of the Sultan?"

The Rev. Father Ducey said:

"It is a great pity that to-night, in every Christian temple in this town, the voices that have spoken to you here could not have been heard in the interest of the cause of God and humanity. When a something is allowed to exist that has no moral reason for existing it is a great shame to the Christian religion. There is no reason, except immoral and horrible reasons, why this Turkish Government should be allowed to exist any longer."

"This is not the first time," said Dr. John Hall, "that I have spoken for the Armenians. It is time for the intelligent conscience of American Christians and the intelligent conscience of European Christians to co-operate for the relief of these poor people, and the discouragement of their oppressors. I am satisfied to express my entire sympathy in the movement to help these suffering people."

Dr. William H. Thomson said:

"No method of death by earthquake, cyclone, fire, or plague, to which the American people so often give their subscriptions, can compare with the horrors of death at the hands of a Mohammedan mob."

He referred to the Turk as a chronic, national criminal, and said that the sympathy of America at this present crisis is particularly valuable.

At the close of the meeting envelopes were handed out at the doors for subscriptions to the cause. The Armenian Relief Association has already collected over $5,000, and the Treasurer, Charles H. Stout, will be glad to acknowledge any contributions.

The Armenian Relief Association appeals for contributions to carry on its work for the defense of the Armenian cause before the civilized world.

Most urgent is the appeal also for the sufferers from the famine throughout Armenia. Dr. Henry O. Dwight cables from Constantinople: "250,000 souls are destitute; immediate action may save thousands."

We ask citizens of New-York to remember Armenia in the true spirit of Thanksgiving Day. Please send all contributions to

CHARLES H. STOUT, Treasurer,
National Bank of the Republic, New-York City.

Letters of regret at their inability to attend the meeting were read from Alexander E. Orr, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and others.

IT IS A PROBLEM FOR CONGRESS

Report That Mr. Carlisle Has Given the Substance of What the Administration Will Advise on Finance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Soon after the return of Mr. Carlisle from New-York a story floated about the Treasury to the effect that the speech of the Secretary at the Chamber of Commerce banquet was about all that would be communicated to Congress by way of suggestion or recommendation. The argument going with this report was that the Administration could not be expected to do more than acquaint Congress with the situation, as it confronted the Treasury. It would remain with Congress to contrive a remedy or remedies.

The experience of the Treasury with a Congress of its own party does not offer encouragement to repeat the attempt to secure action upon a defined policy or line in legislation. The Secretary has set forth the embarrassments of the Treasury under the operation of laws compelling him to redeem in gold, over and over again, the legal-tender issues of paper. With all the facts in its possession, Congress will assume that it may proceed as it thinks best, and it would do so whether the Secretary of the Treasury made definite suggestions or simply submitted the facts and left the necessity of legislation to be implied.

Secretary Carlisle dined with Senator Sherman in New-York, and it is asserted on good authority that at that dinner Senator Sherman declared that a long interview published in New-York as having been had with him was a "fake" from beginning to end.

PRAISE OF CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

In the Interests of International Trade His Ideas Are Welcome.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Times to-morrow will comment on the speech made by Secretary Carlisle at the banquet of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The speech, it says, was forcible and sagacious. It quotes Mr. Carlisle's words: "We must have as good money and credit as our rivals," and says:

"Those conditions will not be fulfilled while the American party leaders temporize with currency quacks and dabble in their wasteful and mischievous experiments. In the interests of international trade, we welcome the movement toward a better state of things, in which President Cleveland and his Ministers are about to invite Congress to co-operate."

TWO SCHOONERS STRIKE THE LAND

The Nevada and Lucy A. Davis Unable to Move.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 21.—The schooner Nevada, Capt. Griffin, went on the bar off Saybrook last night, and will probably be a total loss. She was stone laden, bound from Haddam to Greenport. The crew left her this morning when she had filled with water and the sea was making a breach over her. They rowed two miles to Black Hall.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The schooner W. T. Greenwood, bound from Oswego to Toronto, laden with over 300 tons of coal, struck on the rocks about twelve miles west of Charlotte, Tuesday night about midnight and was completely wrecked. The crew, consisting of Skipper Baird, the owner, and six others, reached shore in the yawl. The vessel was valued at $15,000, and the coal was worth $300 or $400 more. There was no insurance on cargo or craft.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Nov. 21.—The three-masted schooner Lucy A. Davis, Capt. Benjamin Loring of Portland, Me., loaded with lumber from Brunswick, Ga., on route to New-York, stranded on Wachaprague Shoals early this morning. The crew of nine men were saved by the life-saving crew of Parramores Beach and Wachaprague Stations. They think the prospects good for floating the schooner.

Warned of a Hard Winter.

From The Fort Dodge (Iowa) Chronicle.

Now that the snow has disappeared again, no doubt the people will hustle to get ready for Winter. Don't fail to bank your house up to the eaves, for the muskrats are building their houses four feet thick, with a roof like a haystack. This, of course, is a sure indication that we are to have a very cold Winter, and that the snow will be ten feet deep.

Very True, in Certain Senses.

From The Boston Transcript.

After all, there are no dramatists like the French dramatists, and few French dramatists like Dumas.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Jeremie Nov. 5, Jacmel 7, Aux Cayes 8, Kingston 15, Navassa 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:05 P. M.

No High Prices On
Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets if secured now at 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

SPANISH TRAIN WRECKED

Rebels Place Dynamite Cartridges on Suarez Valdez's Track.

FABULOUS TALE ABOUT JOSE MARTI

Organizer of the Rebellion Not Killed by Spaniards, but by Some of Maceo's Guard at the Latter's Wish.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—A special train, upon which Gen. Suarez Valdez was returning from Santa Clara, was wrecked yesterday by the explosion of two dynamite cartridges which had been placed on the track by rebels near Jicotea. Gen. Suarez Valdez was not hurt, but of the twenty-five men composing his guard two were seriously wounded and twelve bruised. A band of insurgents stationed alongside the track fired two volleys into the train as the dynamite cartridges were exploded, but did not hit any one. After the train stopped the insurgents were dispersed by the Spanish guard.

Gen. Moreno communicates from Santiago de Cuba a report that a guerrilla attack was made yesterday upon the rebels in the hills at Rodeo, killing two. Col. Sandoval's column has captured the rebel camp at Santa Maria. Commander Rosabal has attacked a band of insurgents near Bayamo, killing three and taking one prisoner.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 12.—For months rumors have charged that there was jealousy among the insurgents. Much of this has appeared in print, the whites saying that where they were in a minority they were ignored and badly treated; that the elder Maceo, now sixty-five years old, was very suspicious, and that he had surrounded himself with a chosen band of blacks.

Maceo is the chief of the Antillian League, an order of blacks, part secret and part open, which is pledged to black domination in the West Indies. About seventy men constitute his bodyguard.

Because of his partiality many whites have left the rebel ranks and surrendered to Gen. Martinez Campos, who has pardoned and released them.

The late José Marti was the acknowledged leader of the white section of the rebels. He was the chief organizer of the present movement. His death, it is said, was due to a reckless charge on a body of Spanish troops, in which he was shot. It now seems that the late José Marti was not shot by the Spaniards, but by some of Gen. Maceo's bodyguard, and that their action was in keeping with their chief's expressed wishes. This information comes directly from the rebel ranks to a gentleman in this city. It is an open secret.

INSURGENTS CAPTURE A GENERAL.

Report of Another Battle, in Which Cubans Get 500 Rifles.

According to information received at the Cuban Revolutionists' Headquarters, 68 Broadway, yesterday, another battle was fought between the Spanish troops and Cuban insurgents Nov. 14. About 1,500 soldiers were in each army, and the fight occurred in Manzanillo, in the western part of the Santiago district.

Major Gen. Gonzales Munoz commanded the Spanish troops, while Gen. Radi led the revolutionists.

It is not known how many were killed. The insurgents captured Gen. Munoz, who is himself a Cuban by birth. The Cubans appeared to have been victorious, for they got possession of 500 rifles belonging to the enemy.

JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY DEAD.

He Was Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and an Editor.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D. D., Professor of Divinity at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge University, died to-night at his residence at Grand Chester.

The Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby was born at Stanningley, Yorkshire. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School, entered as a scholar at Magdalene College, Cambridge, in 1854, and took his degree in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1858. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalene College in 1858, obtained the Crosse Divinity Scholarship and the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship, and was for some time Classical Lecturer at Magdalene College and at Queen's College. He was subsequently elected Fellow of St. Catharine's College.

Dr. Lumby was one of the founders of the Early English Text Society, for which he edited several works: "King Horn," "Ratis Raving," and "Floriz and Blauncheflour." He was one of the editors of the historic documents published by the Government under the superintendence of the Master of the Rolls. The ninth volume of Higden's Polychronicon appeared under his editorship, and still more recently the first volume of Knighton's Chronicle. He published several works for the Pitt Press, as "Bacon's Life of Henry VII.," "More's Utopia," "More's Life of Richard III.," and, in conjunction with Prof. Mayor, he published Books III. and IV. of Beda's "Ecclesiastical History." He also wrote a "History of the Creeds," and a small work on "Greek Learning in the Western Church During the Seventh and Eighth Centuries."

He edited the "Acts of the Apostles" in the Cambridge Bible for Schools, 1879, and the same in the Cambridge Greek Testament. One of his latest works is a general edition of the "Cambridge Companion to the Bible."

Dr. Lumby was for some time Vicar of St. Edward's Church in Cambridge, but on his election in 1870 to the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity he resigned that charge. He was a contributor to the "International Commentary on the New Testament." He was a member of the Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. Dr. Lumby was on many occasions Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and was Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York from 1883 to 1890. He was Canon of Wetwang in York Minster.

BOURGEOIS OPPOSES A MOTION.

Does Not Make of It a Question of Confidence, and It Is Carried.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies made a motion today urging consideration of the bill introduced by M. Jaurès, Socialist, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes.

Prime Minister Bourgeois opposed the motion, on the ground that a Government measure on the same subject would shortly be introduced. He added, however, that the Ministry would not make the matter a question of confidence. The motion was carried by a vote of 254 to 251.

Kaiser Wilhelm Calls on His Mother.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Emperor appeared unexpectedly this morning at the Castle of Rumpenheim, where the ex-Empress, his mother, is celebrating her birthday with her daughter, Princess Margaret, wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. The Emperor took a special train from Berlin in secrecy, and arrived at the castle at 9 o'clock.

Egan Has Sailed for America.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—James F. Egan, the dynamiter, who was recently released from prison, sailed yesterday for New-York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic. He will visit the principal towns in the United States, soliciting aid for the families of the Irish political prisoners.

Documents Charged Against Giolitti.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The Government laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies to-day documents of the Banco Romana relating to the charges against Giolitti, formerly Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. Giolitti said that he was ready to answer for his actions, either as Minister or as Deputy.

Court Chaplain Stoecker Disciplined.

DRESDEN, Nov. 21.—The Nachrichten says that Emperor William has ordered a disciplinary inquiry against the Rev. Dr. Stoecker, the Court Chaplain, directing that in the meantime Dr. Stoecker abstain from performing clerical functions. The inquiry relates to Dr. Stoecker's knowledge of the guilt of Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding editor of the Kreuz Zeitung.

SIR HENRY F. PONSONBY DEAD.

For More than Twenty-five Years He Was the Queen's Secretary.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Gen. Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, for many years Keeper of the Privy Purse and private secretary to her Majesty the Queen, died at Osborne Cottage, Cowes, at 7:45 o'clock this morning. He was seventy years of age. He had been ill and incapacitated for duty for several months past.

Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, K. C. B., P. C., was the son of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby. He was born at Corfu in 1825; educated at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, and appointed Ensign in the Forty-ninth Regiment in 1842. He was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, appointed Aide de Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1840 made private secretary to the Earl of

Sir Henry Ponsonby.
Private Secretary to the Queen, Died Yesterday.

Clarendon. He held this office under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle, while they were Viceroys of Ireland.

In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea and served at the siege of Sebastopol. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed equerry to the Prince Consort, and, after the latter's death, he commanded in Canada a battalion of the Grenadier Guards.

He was appointed private secretary to the Queen April 8, 1870, and Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse in October, 1878. He was a member of the Privy Council, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, a Knight of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, Receiver General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Royal Commissioners in the exhibition of 1851. He was an estimable man, whose post was difficult, whose diplomacy was often tried to the uttermost, who did his work well, and whom everybody liked.

Emile Arton Remanded for a Week.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Emile Arton, arrested here last week for alleged connection with the late Baron Reinach in the Panama scandals, upon an extradition warrant issued by the French Government, was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning and remanded for a week. He is under sentence in France to serve twenty years' imprisonment and to pay heavy fines.

Laborers for the Panama Canal.

COLON, Nov. 21.—The steamer Larne, from Carthagena, has brought 500 men to work on the Panama Canal. Four hundred of them will be employed at Culebra, and the others will build wharves at La Boca.

Alliance Against Engineers' Unions.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Several employers of shipping engineers in Glasgow, Belfast, Newcastle, and Barrow have decided to form an alliance against the engineers' unions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.

E. & W. Syntara. E. & W.
A full dress collar.

MARRIED.

ARROWSMITH—WALTON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, 233 West End Av., by the Revs. Thomson, Arrowsmith, and Ladd, Robert Arrowsmith to Edith E. Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Walton.

ARROWSMITH—WALTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Walton, 233 West End Av., on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, by the Rev. Robert J. Thompson, assisted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith and the Rev. H. M. Ladd, Edith E. Walton to Robert Arrowsmith.

ROCKEFELLER—STILLMAN.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York, the Rev. David N. Greer, D. D., and the Rev. R. C. Booth, D. D., Elsie, daughter of James Stillman, to William G. Rockefeller.

DIED.

BELL.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Almira Louise, only child of Kate A. and Louis K. Bell, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at their home, at Bedford, N. Y

UP-TO-'96.

Gentlemen formerly patronizing high-grade tailors come to us for advanced ideas in everything, and they are not disappointed. Result—constantly increasing business.

Advanced ideas:

Strapped and lapped seam Overcoats with exclusive, unique features, $35 to $45.

Fin de Siecle business suits, English and Scotch effects, $18 to $28.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street, Broadway below Chambers Street

COLLUSIVE RACE CASES

Further Hearing Before Ex-Judge Van Hoesen Yesterday Afternoon.

DE LACY NOT YET IMPLICATED

Testimony Brought Out to Show that Henry C. Judson Had Perjured Himself—Dudley Not Found.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen yesterday continued, as referee, the investigation of the alleged collusion in the cases of Henry C. Judson and John C. Dudley against the Flushing Jockey Club, which are now before the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, for argument. It is charged that they are cases made up by Mr. De Lacy for the sake of attacking the law under which racing has been conducted in this State, and that he is using the courts for his purpose.

The principal testimony yesterday appeared to be for the purpose of establishing a case of perjury against Henry C. Judson, the principal in one of the cases, who had appeared as a witness at the first hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

William H. Dewees was called to prove that Judson was not one of the parties who hired horses of him on May 15. He swore that Judson did not ride from the stable to the race track, as he swore he did, and that he did not see him at the stable or track, though Judson swore he was at both places. John B. Mickle, who owns the stable of which Mr. Dewees was superintendent, also swore that Judson was not one of the parties who had used his horses at the race track, and was not one that came back to the stable with the animals, as Judson said he had done in company with one Solomon and some other light-mustached unknown man.

"Tom" Daly, a former employe, also testified that he had seen young Judson in Peter De Lacy's poolroom at 33 Park Row, where he had called to see his (Judson's) father, who was the "wise man" or lookout for the poolroom. Alfred Lersner, a copyist in the Register's office, testified that three years ago or more, young Judson had told him that Judson, senior, his father, was employed at Peter De Lacy's. This was in direct contradiction to Judson's testimony of Wednesday that he had never been in De Lacy's poolroom, and did not know that his father was employed there.

Mr. Mickle testified that his stable, from which the horses for the "fake" race were hired, was within two blocks, or three minutes' walk, of the Bridge Street Station, and six blocks, or seven to eight minutes' walk from the Main Street Station, though Judson had testified it was a mile or more from the station, and that it took him about an hour to reach it after leaving the train from this city.

The mysterious Solomon who was the promoter of the race, it appeared from the testimony of Mr. De Wees and Mr. Daly, is a frequenter of De Lacy's little room over the hall, where it is alleged a handbook is made. Both witnesses testified to having seen Solomon there on several occasions. Daly said Solomon was "a smart man generally, a great penman, and a sort of legal adviser to such men as Marx there," referring to the counsel for Henry C. Judson, Joel Marx. Daly said he frequently saw Solomon "smoking a pipe in the little room, reading papers, and waiting for De Lacy to come in."

As the Flushing Jockey Club, it was shown that it was organized in the office of Benjamin Steinhart, De Lacy's counsel, and that one Feist, who is Mr. Steinhart's companion, owned 80 of the 100 shares, and was in effect the Flushing Jockey Club; that no certificates of stock were ever issued to John B. Mickel, G. W. Weeks, or E. L. Striker, three of the five Directors of the club; that none of them paid in any money, except Striker, who supposed that Feist would have loaned him money credited him with payment on account with the alleged stock; that the club had not filed articles of incorporation with either the Clerk of Queens County or the Secretary of State, and that Messrs. Mickel, Weeks, and Lawrence, resigned as Directors about a month after the organization of the club. It also appeared that none of the Directors authorized or knew anything about the race of May 15, 1895, and that the Flushing Jockey Club had a lease of the Flushing track at no time, except for thirty days in 1894. No race had been advertised, and no entries announced for a race on May 15, 1895, as had always been the case before.

John C. Dudley, the principal in one of the cases, was still an absentee, and Mr. Nicoll said that he and Mr. Auerbach and Pinkerton detectives had done all they could to find him and serve him with a subpoena. Their efforts had proved fruitless. Mr. Marx said he would personally try and find him, and have him at the hearing to-morrow, and took occasion to say that he was not in the employ of Peter De Lacy. Mr. Nicoll said that Dudley had left the State to avoid the service of a subpoena, and asked the Court to take steps to have him produced, but nothing was done after Mr. Marx's promise. Thomas Daly testified that he had seen Dudley at the Horse Show on Saturday night. Around Dudley's haunts it was stated that he left the city on Sunday night, and will not come back until these cases are disposed of in some way.

When William H. De Wees was on the stand an attempt was made to get him to testify that a man unknown to him had visited him at Flushing and endeavored to persuade him not to testify as to the particulars regarding the getting up of the "fake" race on which the suits are based, and that later some one had telephoned him telling him it would be to his advantage to get out of town for a time and forget all about the race. Messrs. Nicoll and Auerbach both tried hard to get this testimony in, but Mr. Marx's objection that such a visit was worth nothing, as it might have been made for purposes of helping out the opposing side, and might have been a put-up job, was effective, and Judge Van Hoesen would not permit the testimony to be given.

During the testimony Mr. De Wees said that he charged but $20 for the use of his horses because Mr. Steinhart telephoned him to "deal as easy with them as possible." "But," said the witness, "if I'd known what I do now, I would have got more for them."

Thomas Daly, the former employe of De Lacy, was questioned by Marx, counsel for Judson, as to how he came to be at the hearing as a witness against De Lacy. "I've declared myself agin' reformers like De Lacy, who go around making trouble for other people, and having folks arrested at the race tracks for violating a law that he violates every day at 33 Park Row, as you know he does, Mr. Marx. When De Lacy was fighting 'Mike' Dwyer, I was with him, but when he beat him out in Jersey I thought he had gone far enough. So, now, I am here as a voluntary witness, for I think he has done too far, and ought to be stopped. I get nothing for my testimony except my witness fees, and I haven't had a promise of a job from any of the jockey clubs or any one else. I have always earned my living honestly, and I'm not looking for anything for what I have done in this case."

No testimony directly connecting De Lacy with the cases or the parties to them was brought out yesterday, but it is promised at the hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Palo Alto Horses to be Sold.

A telegram to Peter C. Kellogg & Co. from Charles G. Lathrop, business manager for the estate of Leland Stanford, announces that the shipment of forty-eight horses from Palo Alto Ranch to the New-York market left San Francisco on the 20th inst. They will make two stops en route, and are expected to arrive in New-York Dec. 1, and be sold Dec. 3. The shipment includes the colt Rio Alto, 2:16¼, (f.) by Palo Alto, 2:08¾.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A very elegant assortment of Inlaid Tables and Cabinets, at very low prices, can be had at FLINT'S, at 45 West 23d Street.

MADE B MEN AT LAST

Three Popular Cyclists Formally Transferred by the Racing Board.

W. G. DOUGLASS ONE OF THE NUMBER

No Decision Yet Announced in the Alleged St. Louis Fake Race Case—Creditable Records Approved.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—In the absence of the decision in the much talked about Titus-Cabanne-Murphy case, the most interesting item in this week's bulletin of the Racing Board, out to-day, is the official publication of the transfer to Class B of Jack, Douglass, and Hammer. It will be recalled that these men received notice of their suspension from Class A, pending investigation, while at the Springfield tournament in September.

All three were highly indignant at what they termed the outrageous treatment of the Racing Board, and each declared he would sue the league should the suspension be continued. Douglass was the least disturbed of the trio, and just to show that he didn't care, he started in Class B competitions the next day. Jack and Hammer refused to compete. Since that time the attitude of the Racing Board in the matter has been kept quiet until to-day, when the bulletin announced the formal transfer of the men to Class B.

Carroll B. Jack is one of the most popular riders of Reading, Penn. W. G. Douglass is a New-York Athletic Club man, and the son of a wealthy family. The other crack, Wiese Hammer, lives in this city. These three men were generally looked upon as being Simon Pure amateurs, and their transfer will occasion surprise. Of course in the case of Douglass there was no alternative after he voluntarily competed in a Class B race at Springfield. The items contained in the bulletin read as follows:

The resignation of William Taylor as handicapper of Kansas is accepted. H. S. Crosby of Topeka has been appointed in his stead.

Suspended Pending Investigation—R. Parker Rich, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. F. Diffenderfer, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. R. Barnard, Brockton, Mass.

Suspensions—Victor S. Reed and J. H. Whelan, Youngstown, Ohio; S. Cottingham, Centinental; Robert Wood, Oberlin; George E. Hale, East Liverpool; W. C. Bunhart and John M. Crawford, Massillon; P. J. McIntyre, Alfred McNamara, and George E. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio, under Clause 5, Rule G, of the General Rules of the league, entering races of the Central Ohio Fair Company, Orville, Ohio, and failing to appear.) Charles Shingle, La Crosse, Wis., for 60 days from Nov. 16, for competing in unsanctioned races.

Transferred to Class B—Charles H. Werick, Buffalo, N. Y., at his own request. C. B. Jack, Reading, Penn. J. W. G. Douglass of New-York, and Wiese Hammer of Philadelphia, Penn., have by unanimous vote of the Racing Board been transferred to Class B, under Article 4, Section 7, of the by-laws. C. W. Miller, Louisville, Ky., under Clause B, Class A rules; J. J. Bezenek and Patrick Skeiton of Chicago, under Clause D.

Declared Professional—S. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, under Clause A; George A. Eisenhart, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause I; B. P. Cramer, Shannon, Ill., under Clause A.

Records Accepted—For 100 miles, Class B, paced, standing start, against time, 4:27:32, by B. W. Twyman of Louisville, Ky.

For one-third of a mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 0:50 3-5; one-quarter mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 0:22 4-5; one-half mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 0:48, by W. W. Windle, at Chillicothe, Ohio.

For two-thirds of a mile, paced, standing start, against time, 1:14 4-5, by Otto Ziegler, Jr., at Louisville, Ky.

Beck's Hot Springs Cycle Track Association and members thereof of Salt Lake City, Utah, are placed upon the list of those to whom the sanction privilege will hereafter be denied, as having violated their agreement made with racing men to run races on Oct. 26.

Sanctions—Grand—Nov. 28, Laredo Bicycle Club, Laredo, Texas; Nov. 28, Portsmouth (Va.) Wheel Club, Portsmouth, Va.; Nov. 30, T. E. Merselles, Atlanta, Ga.

Another Race for Baid.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 21.—Baid won the mile invitation race at the National Circuit meet of the Citrus Wheelmen on the quarter-mile track in this city to-day. The weather has been Summerlike for the past two weeks, but to-day was cool. Anxiety to secure a fast time record caused the fall of four of six men who started in the mile invitation final. Baid won in 2:04, the best time for quarter-mile tracks in competition.

The men go into Winter quarters at the conclusion of the seven days' racing in this section.

The races continue to-morrow. The summary:

Mile Invitation, Class B.—Baid won, Murphy second. Time—2:04.

Two Miles, Lap, Class B.—Ullbricht won, 17 points; Hatton, second, 13 points; McCrea, third, 8 points. Time—4:56.

Jersey Central's Bicycle Policy.

The Hudson County Wheelmen, the leading bicycle club in Jersey City, recently sent a letter to President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey thanking the company for its stand in the matter of the transportation of wheels. Mr. Maxwell replied promptly, and this is what he said: "Thank you very much for your letter of recent date assuring us of the kindly feelings of all wheelmen toward the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. I cannot say why the Pennsylvania Railroad placed a charge upon the transportation of bicycles, but they must have had some good reason for it. Our policy toward wheelmen has not changed, and we shall continue our present arrangement until some one has convinced us that we are wrong. I might add that this does not seem at all probable at present."

"Johnnie" Wetmore's Chances.

Chief Consul Gentle was asked yesterday if he favored the recommendation of "Johnnie" C. Wetmore for the position of handicapper for the New-Jersey Division. Mr. Gentle replied that Mr. Wetmore's name had been brought to his notice, and that his chances were equal to those of any one yet mentioned. He refused to say whether Mr. Wetmore could receive the appointment, but the impression prevails throughout the State that he will be the chosen one. The question may be decided next month.

Jersey Cyclists Going to Atlanta.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—The delegation of wheelmen from this city who will go to the Atlanta Exposition to take part in the contests to be held there on Nov. 30, will leave from the Pennsylvania station at 4 P. M. on Thanksgiving Day. Two special Pullman cars have been engaged for their use.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, which is to be used as a riding academy this Winter by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, is being thoroughly renovated for the new tenants. When the work is completed the opening will be announced. A series of elaborate entertainments will be given by the club during the indoor season.

—It isn't positive by any means that the big bicycle manufacturers will maintain racing teams next year. The members of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers are now voting on the question, and it is thought that the decision will be very close.

—The Amity Wheelmen of Brooklyn intend to have a gala night at their clubhouse, 262 Manhattan Avenue, Thanksgiving Eve. The women friends and wives of the members are expected to be present, and after an entertainment dancing will be indulged in.

—The meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, this evening, promises to be very interesting. Considerable business of importance is to come up for final action, and a large attendance of delegates is looked for.

—"Charlie" Weeks, one of the most popular members of the Riverside Wheelmen, ever filling the office of Captain, will again be the regular nominee for the place at the club election in December.

—Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen says he has retired permanently from the racing path. He ranked this season as one of the fastest local Class A men.

—The euchre players of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will begin their annual tournament this evening. Some very handsome prizes have been offered.

—The membership of the Long Island Wheelmen now stands at 180. A comparatively short time ago it was 90.

—Thanksgiving night is the time chosen for the formal opening of the new home of the Kings County Wheelmen.

"Johnny" Johnson says he will leave for Paris with the Eck combination early in February.

Billiardist Ives Goes to Madrid.

Ives, the billiardist, sailed unexpectedly yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He goes to Madrid, where he has a two months' engagement to play exhibition games, and later he may appear in Paris. In the latter city the academies are reopening, after a spell of inactivity, and some important matches may be played there later on. Ives's departure necessitates the forfeiting of his match with Gallagher, the king of the shortstops. They played together for the third time on Wednesday evening, the young Napoleon making a marvelous run of 428. Ives made up his mind to go to Madrid at the very last moment. This trip doubtless cuts short any of the proposed big games in this city this Winter, unless Schaefer comes forward and again crosses cues with "Student" Slosson.

PRINCETON'S FINAL WORK.

Light Practice Only Preparatory to the Big Game with Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Football practice was again secret to-day. The 'Varsity field was patrolled by upper-class men and an atmosphere of mystery surrounded the doings inside the board fence of the 'Varsity field. Only light work was taken, but almost the entire day was consumed in drilling the players in the principles of the game. At 10 o'clock this morning the backs were assembled on the field. Signal practice was rehearsed for an hour, the men being required to go through the motions. Quick starting was also given attention to, in which Bannard and Ayers are yet deficient.

After luncheon the entire team and substitutes were called out and a couple of hours were spent in a thorough rehearsal of the numerous plays and manoeuvres which have been developed during the last two months. No line up against the scrub was attempted. Capt. Lea does not propose to jeopardise his men. All the regulars were out, but Hearn and Thompson were out of the practice, as Capt. Lea again occupied left end. It is definitely stated to-night that Lea will play at end on Saturday.

Tyler's progress during Lea's absence from the line has been so marked that the coachers have decided that with Tyler at tackle and Lea at left end, the eleven will be strengthened better than with either Hearn or Thompson in the game. Moreover, Lea's injured shoulder will stand the strain better at end than at tackle, and it is hoped that the new arrangement will allow the Captain to go through the entire game. The utmost care is being exercised toward the injured players. Dr. Bovaird has them all at the Varsity Clubhouse day and night. Baird, Suter, Lea, Hearn, Thompson, Armstrong, Kelly, and Church are sleeping under the roof of the Osborn Clubhouse. The scarcity of seats for the big game is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction at this end of the line. Many students will be obliged to take their lady friends out on the bleachers. The 'Varsity management are driven to the greatest straits to secure seats for prominent alumni who have got left in the general rush. To-day the management were able to buy a few tickets on the street at an advanced price.

BETTING ON THE BIG GAME.

Yale Slightly the Favorite—Harrison and Reed to be Present.

On the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday many good-sized bets were recorded on the Yale-Princeton game, and much activity was displayed in attempting to close wagers. Quite a business was done by the brokers inclined this way. The average odds were 100 to 75 on Yale.

Here are a few of the bets talked about: "Eddie" Talcott, $1,000 to $700 on Yale; R. L. Beekman, $500 to $350 on Yale; Harry Combs, $75 to $100 on Princeton; G. I. Seney, Jr., and R. H. Halstead, $250 to $175 each on Yale. Princeton men offered bundles of money at odds of $70 to $100 toward the close, with no takers, the Yale partisans asking $80 to $100. "Dick" Peabody offered $500 to $400 on Yale, but could not find a taker at this price.

It is a fact that betting is entering more into this game than in any played here in recent years, and conservative college men deplore it. This condition, it is thought, may result in the Faculties taking action and possibly stopping future contests until the practice, so publicly carried on, is abated.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Thomas B. Reed are expected to witness the game from a field box.

A crowd of 20,100 persons has been counted upon by the management. There will be only 6,000 admission tickets sold. The boxes will hold 900, and the other seating capacity provides for just 13,200. The total expense in connection with the game have been placed at $10,000, one-half of which sum is for the rental of the field.

There is a feeling of satisfaction expressed by the followers of Yale and Princeton over the two important officials selected for the game on Saturday. They are Paul Dashiel, who has been chosen umpire, and ex-Capt. McClung. Paul Dashiel is without doubt the most important figure on the football field, from an official standpoint. He was born July 16, 1867, at Annapolis, Md. He is the son of a clergyman, the Rev. L. M. Dashiel, D. D. He prepared for college at St. John's College, Annapolis, and entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the Fall of 1884. He took his degree of Master of Arts in June, 1887, and was appointed assistant in the chemical laboratory, at the same time taking a post-graduate course in chemistry until the Fall of 1889, when he was appointed to the instructorship in organic chemistry at Lehigh. This he held for a year, and then returned to Johns Hopkins and completed his third year of post-graduate work, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry in 1891. He was then reappointed to his old position at Lehigh, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he was made Professor of Chemistry in the United States Naval Academy, a position he has held ever since.

Berkeley Oval Saved.

After a lengthy hearing yesterday before the Board of Street Openings, it was decided to rescind the resolution of Oct. 4 calling for the reopening of Andrews Avenue above Burnside Avenue. This bare statement does not at once appeal to student athletes, but when it is known that the famous Berkeley Oval was in danger of being destroyed the devotees of interscholastic sports will rejoice. Mayor Strong introduced the resolution rescinding the former order.

Queen Mab Off for Gibraltar.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 21.—The steam yacht Queen Mab, owned by Mr. John Taylor Lord of the New-York Yacht Club, sailed from this port for Gibraltar yesterday.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

Bicycles.

BARGAINS IN

CRESCENT BICYCLES.

We have a limited number of Second-Hand and Shopworn WHEELS,

All 1895 Models,

for Men, Youths, and Women, which we will dispose of at

LOW FIGURES.

May be seen at our Salesrooms,

35 BARCLAY ST.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS.

Scientific Cycling.

Lessons Private (by Appointment.)

Hall 50x100. Elevator.

New Methods in Mounting, Correct Position, Proper Dress, and How to Wear It, Adjustment and Care of the Bicycle,

Are features of our

Ladies' Special Classes,

By a competent female instructor. Tickets at our office. School open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO.

29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

We have a few Bargains in

95 Clevelands,

almost as good as new, which we will sell for cash.

H. A. LOZIER & CO., 337 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid alone; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., O'Connor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; willing and obliging; best city references. 884 6th Av., 2d floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; no objections to a flat; references. 1,315 3d Av., O'Conner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman of good address as chambermaid and seamstress or care of grown children; best city reference. S. M., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or waitress, in a small family; has five years' city reference. L. S., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references from last place. M. K., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; or would assist in kitchen. 1,832 2d Av., 90th St. Engehart; two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; small family; first-class city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework; four years' reference. 319 West 47th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; six years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; would wait on lady; willing and obliging; best city references. L. R., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By Protestant; agreeable and willing to wait on children. 300 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' city references. 345 3d Av., Cline's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; private family; personal city reference. 582 3d Av., Minogue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 3 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly competent; best city personal reference. H. D., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference. 154 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a good sewer; willing to assist with waiting or children; good reference. 262 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid. 157 East 27th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a very superior English person as useful companion to elderly lady or maid and companion to young lady; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler. Apply, by letter only, F. A., 44 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen. J. K., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing and obliging; excellent personal reference. First-Class, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; is willing to go out by the day or take permanent situation in private family. Ida, 235 East 38th St., care of Mrs. Skoglund.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook in private family, other as chambermaid and seamstress; would do waiting alone; over four years' first-class city reference. 130 West 62d St., Walsh's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young girl; willing and agreeable; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to coarse washing; private family; three years' best city references from last place. Advertiser, 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands entrées, soups of all kinds, and is excellent bread baker; city or country; best city personal references. M. G., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children; no objection to boarding house. 315 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent cook; good baker; city or country; best city reference given; seen for two days. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—Competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 620 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands it in all branches; jellies and desserts; city or country; best city references; not afraid of work. 223 West 35th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls from the country together; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress or do laundry work. 206 East 78d St., Archibald's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; soups, fish, entrées, meats, game; marketing; highest references from best families. 636 3d Av., week.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced in French and American cooking; can serve large luncheons and dinner parties; good references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By English Protestant woman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands her business; personal references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager in private family; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. Agnes, 156 West 36th St.

COOK.—By woman; first-class; in private family; city or country; soups, meats, fish, entrées; good baker; first-class reference. Call, all week, Mrs. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; (German;) thoroughly understands cooking; all branches; entrées, desserts; also baking; best references; city or country. Geyer, 632 2d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; understands soups, meats, game, and entrées, pastry and creams; five years' reference from last employer. M. F., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; wages from $40 to $50; city or country. 209 East 44th St., Hakanson.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best city reference. 844 3d Av.; ring Armstrong's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing, obliging; seven years' reference. 222 West 37th St., Owen's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a young French lady as cook or laundress in private family; best city reference. Goltz, 15 Charles St.

COOK.—First-class; English; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; best city reference. 231 East 26th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 220 East 89th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a German girl as good cook in small private family or fine apartment house. 9 East 105th St., rear, from 9 to 1.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; can get up dinners and lunches; good city reference. P. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. 102 West 56th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook; plain washing; private family; good references. Etta, 651 9th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook and assist with ironing; best city references. 3 East 72d St., basement bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls together or separate; one as cook and laundress, other as waitress. 241 East 38th St., Billman.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as cook; would do plain washing; city or country. Roberts, 235 East 28th St., one flight back.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; by the day; excellent cook, washer, or ironer; best references. Mary, care of Mrs. Hennessy, 100 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good city reference. M. F., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to work by the day or week; three years' best city reference. 365 West 52d St., Griffin's bell.

COOK.—American woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. 126 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook; city or country; best references; wages $35. 109 West 46th St., shoe store.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as good plain family cook in a private family; city reference. E. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; personal city reference. S., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; city reference. A. O., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; will help with plain washing. 236 East 40th St.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook in private family. B. M., 108 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as cook; no washing; wages, 20. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook in a private family. B. M., 108 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a neat, tidy young woman; good city reference. 407 East 63d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; reference given. K. Houlehan, 341 East 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—Protestant woman would like two or three days' work; is good laundress and cleaner. 625 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; work at home, or by the day; superior fitter, and finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker by day in families; experienced in all branches; perfect fitter; elegant style; arrangement of dress; best references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day; reference can be had at Mrs. E. Brennen, 133 West 21st St. Bertha McDonald, care of Mrs. Birmingham, 139 East 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like work at home; street dresses from $5 up; house dresses for girls made on moderate terms. McKone, Dr., 374 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker just back from Paris, to make latest style dresses from $8 up; will show her work and models, which are finest made and finished. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; perfect fitter and stylish trimmer; by the day; terms moderate. Miss Kegan, 130 West 17th St.; no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, out or at home; terms, $3 per day. Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, a few more engagements by the day. Mme. Lanut, 412 West 42d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Welsh Protestant to do housework in a small family; two years' personal references. Jones, 47 East 7th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron; private family. 2,702 8th Av., Travis's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored woman general housework in flat or apartments; sleep home. Jones, 351 West 40th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl, or plain cook in private family; best reference. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a superior English lady's maid, recently arrived, to one lady; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler, sailor; active, obliging; excellent references. Apply, by letter only, G. I., 44 East 57th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German person; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; charge of lady's wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a neat and refined Japanese girl as lady's maid, nurse, or the like in the city; best personal reference. A. B., Box 209 Times.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmakink; willing; to be useful in other duties; best city reference. Present employer, 104 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy German Protestant girl in an American family; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; highest references. R., 115 East 63th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant woman; good packer or take care of grown child; five years' reference from last place. 348 West 49th St.; ring McNally's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. B. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid or nurse for grown children; excellent seamstress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Marie, 137 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent North German, in an American family; best city reference. F. K., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; can be highly recommended; no cards. T. M., 320 East 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; best city reference. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—As maid to elderly lady; light chamberwork and plain sewing; first-class city reference; English Protestant. J. F., 303 West 42d St.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid and chambermaid, or would do other work; first-class city references. 441 East 23d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her maid; a good seamstress, and willing to do light chamberwork. Call, after 12, at 53 East 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a useful maid and seamstress; will assist with light chamberwork or grown children; wages, $13. 59 East 65th St. M. F.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as maid and seamstress in private family; best city references. 165 East 54th St.

USEFUL MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Assist with light chamberwork or grown children; wages, $16. M. F., 59 East 65th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as a first-class laundress in a private family; five years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 205 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; good reference. 307 East 45th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; good city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city personal reference. K. L., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress; in hotel or institution; city or country. 21 Morton St., rear.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; can take full charge; understands all bottle feeding; would be willing to travel; excellent city references. N., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; competent to take full charge of young infant, and bring up on bottle; 3½ years' personal city reference. A. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to small child; thoroughly capable in all respects; seven years' reference; can be seen mornings at present employer's. 15 West 49th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. S. J. M., 144 West 62d St., first bell, west.

NURSE.—By a refined German child's nurse; speaks French; middle-aged; city references. C. M., 129 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. K. S., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To baby or growing children; neat seamstress; good references. 150 East 41st St.,

Winter Resorts.

The Jefferson,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

LADIES' CAFE, GRILLROOM, TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, AND TUB BATHS.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

"IN SUMMER LAND."

Plant System Hotels,

SEASON OF 1895-96.

The Tampa Bay,

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

OPENS DECEMBER 7TH, 1895.

The Seminole,

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA.

OPENS JANUARY 15TH, 1896.

A. E. Dick, Resident Manager.

The Inn,

PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

H. W. Foss, Superintendent.

New-York Office, 12 West 23d St.

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HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect Fall and Winter climate; beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R.R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.

RATES: TRANSIENT $5 PER DAY; BY THE WEEK $25 AND UPWARD.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR SEASON GUESTS.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

SEASON OPENS DEC. 28.

Hotel Annex Opens Dec. 1.

For circulars, etc., apply to F. A. Budlong, Windsor Hotel, "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or

William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

The Laurel House

of Lakewood

NOW OPEN.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD

SUMMIT, N. J.

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

50 MINUTES FROM N. Y. CITY.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE. 10TH SEASON. NOW OPEN. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Columbia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1895.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Mameluke, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, also Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranhaim, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense,")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

1. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $43 and $50. round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale,Tu.,Dec. 3, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Columbia, Nov. 23, 11 AM †Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM **Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kaiser Wilhelm II., Dec. 7, 11 AM †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27 ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18
PARIS.....Dec. 4 PARIS.....Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Southwark.....No. 27, 1:30 PM NOORDLAND.....Dec. 11
WESTERNLAND, Dec. 4 KENSINGTON, Dec. 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM Teutonic.....Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM Britannic.....Jan. 8
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM Majestic.....Jan. 15

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E.R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 22
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Nov. 26
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Nov. 29

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our New Steamer

COMANCHE

will sail for CHARLESTON AND JACKSONVILLE WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 3 P. M.

Steamers have first-class accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. F. and P. Line via Charleston.

C. G. Eger, Gen'l Agent, 291 B'way, N. Y.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. Adirondack

SAILS SATURDAY, NOV. 23,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

to the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing ABOUT $5 A DAY.

Fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Polrot. Sat., Nov. 23, 8 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf. Sat., Nov. 30, 2 P.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or, vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.

Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to

A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

HOLY LAND. Parties under personal escort from New-York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Feb. 3

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA, Dec. 16. WARRIMOO, Jan. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO,

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

ADVANCE, Nov. 30. FINANCE, Dec. 10

For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.

ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.

SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 25 N. R., foot Beach St., 2 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburgh, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for points on Auburn Road, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily; only Sleeping-Car passengers for points on the Fall Brook Ry. and Rochester carried on this train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Ticket and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

1:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, PLYMOUTH, LANCASTER, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Binghamton with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS, for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 158 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 388 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sundays) for ITHACA, CORTLAND, and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to, Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

UNION TICKET OFFICE.

Orders for tickets and sleeping-car accommodation sent us by mail, or telephone, will receive prompt attention, and tickets will be delivered in any part of New-York City by Special Messenger C. O. D.

Every kind of ticket everywhere. Special for ATLANTA, MEXICO, and CALIFORNIA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 Broadway, cor. Warren. Telephone, 320 Cortlandt.

1,225 Broadway, cor. Thirtieth. Telephone, 446B 38th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 8:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:10, (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:40 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12:01, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car, 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:05, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia; week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:20 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 3:00, 10:00, 11:20 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court st., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

9:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:09 AM.,

HOMEOPATHS AT DINNER

Physicians and Laymen at the Hahnemann Association Banquet.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE BY-LAWS

Men and Women Interested in the Work May Be Members—Senator Gallinger of New-Hampshire Was a Speaker.

There was a large gathering of homeopathic physicians and of laymen interested in the advancement of homeopathy in Delmonico's last evening, at the second annual banquet of the Hahnemann Association. Many prominent physicians of the homeopathic school from Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington were present, together with a large delegation of practitioners of this city and Brooklyn.

A unique feature of the banquet was the presence of a large coterie of handsomely gowned women, the wives and daughters of the doctors, who had assembled to do honor to Hahnemann and his disciples.

The Hahnemann Association was organized in the Spring of 1894, its purposes being, as recited in its constitution, to "manage and carry out such a scheme for annual public meetings as may best express and emphasize the debt of mankind to the genius and personality of Samuel Hahnemann, and it is also intended that in thus honoring the memory of the expounder of homeopathy all practitioners of the school may find a common bond of unity, and at the same time the greatness of Hahnemann's achievements may be the more deeply impressed upon the general public."

The meetings of the association are held annually in November in this city. Up to last night membership was restricted to practicing homeopathic physicians, but at the business meeting, which was held previous to the banquet, an amendment to the by-laws was adopted admitting to membership any man or woman in sympathy with the objects of the association. It is expected that a large accession to the membership of the association will be the result of this alteration of the by-laws.

A pleasant feature of the banquets of the association is that they present an opportunity for physicians and laymen to meet socially on the common ground of their general interest in homeopathy, as the members of the association are privileged to bring as their guests men and women interested in this branch of medical science.

The banquet hall was handsomely decorated last evening with flags and bunting, and immediately behind the seat of the President was a marble bust of Hahnemann.

Dr. J. Lester Keep, the President of the association, presided during the banquet, and seated beside him at the guests' table were Dr. Frederick J. Nott, Senator J. H. Gallinger of New-Hampshire, Daniel H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina; the Rev. Henry A. Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Catholic Church; William H. McElroy, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, and Dr. Martin Deschere, the President-elect. Among the prominent physicians at the other tables were Drs. Alton G. Warner, George G. Shelton, F. E. Doughty, J. M. Sibley, August Koendorfer of Philadelphia, Edward Chapin, J. F. Atwood, T. H. Carmichael, E. H. Porter, E. J. Pratt, M. Belle Brown, A. Lenora White, Sinclair Smith, H. J. Ostrom, S. H. Wilcox, Jennie V. H. Baker, Lottie A. Cort, Abbie H. MacIvor, Anna L. Geddes, Gertrude G. Bishop, George W. Roberts, J. B. G. Custis, H. D. Schenck, H. M. Dearborn, A. B. Norton, and C. S. Macy.

After the banquet, Dr. Keep made an address, in which he gave the members of the association and their guests a hearty welcome. Although the association had been in existence only two years, he said, it has 400 members. It is the only medical association that admits laymen and their female relatives to membership. It was organized primarily, he said, to honor and perpetuate the memory of Hahnemann and to bear testimony to his great genius and the good he had done to humanity. Dr. Keep expressed the hope that it would take a prominent part in the celebration of the centenary of the publication to the world of Hahnemann's great discovery, which will occur next year. The association should become a medico-political organization to advance the rights of homeopathy and to assist in placing in all public institutions, both National and State, practitioners of the homeopathic school.

Dr. Keep said that in the United States there are in existence six National societies and one sectional society of homeopaths, 143 State societies, 112 homeopathic hospitals, 50 dispensaries, 35 homeopathic medical journals, 20 colleges, and 14,000 practitioners. In England a new homeopathic hospital has just been opened which cost, with its construction and appointments over a quarter of a million dollars.

The practice of homeopathy, he said, has gained a strong foothold in Mexico, where a law has been recently adopted placing both schools of medicine on an equal footing. This was accomplished largely through the influence of President Diaz, who had been cured by a homeopathic physician after allopathic physicians had asserted that his disease was incurable.

Dr. Frederick J. Nott then assumed the duties of toastmaster, and in a humorous speech introduced Senator Galinger, who spoke to the first formal toast of the evening, "Political Physic; the Obligations of the General Government to the Medical Profession."

Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, referred to the fact that when he was elected to the Senate, The Boston Herald said he was the first "healer" sent to the Senate. Continuing, he said:

"The obligations of the general Government to the individual, and the obligations of the individual to the general Government are defined in the Constitution. The general Government is not intended to be the protector of any particular class of citizens, yet in view of the recent terrible outrages in Armenia, the imprisonment of an ex-United State Consul to Madagascar in France, and the denial of the rights of suffrage to citizens within the shadow of the capitol, leads to the inference that this great Government is fundamentally weak in caring for and protecting the rights of its citizens, both at home and abroad."

The speaker then reviewed at great length the history of the National Board of Health, which ceased to exist because of the refusal of Congress to appropriate funds for its maintenance. He also reviewed the history of the Marine Hospital Service, which was virtually the establishment of a National Quarantine. Very little attention was paid to States' rights, he said, in the establishment of that service, and, therefore, it was combatted in Congress, and was finally adopted after much delay.

The Senator strongly advocated the establishment of a National sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases on a portion of the public domain in New-Mexico, which, he said, should be set apart for that purpose. The Government, he contended, had the same right to do this as it had to establish and maintain hospitals for sick and disabled sailors, or homes for the worn-out veterans of the civil war.

The other toasts were "Legal Physic," responded to by ex-Gov. Chamberlain; "The Living Present," responded to by W. H. McElroy; "Priest and Physician," to which the Rev. Henry A. Brann responded, and "Surgical Physic," responded to by Dr. William Tod Helmuth. An address by Dr. Martin Deschere, brought the proceedings to a close.

At the business meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Martin Deschere, M. D., New-York; First Vice President—Frederick J. Nott, M. D., New-York; Second Vice President—Clarence W. Butler, M. D., Montclair, N. J.; Third Vice President—Charles S. Macy, M. D., New-York; Recording Secretary—Samuel H. Vehslage, M. D., New-York; Corresponding Secretary—Herbert D. Schenck, M. D., Brooklyn; Treasurer—Alton G. Warner, M. D., Brooklyn; Executive Committee—J. Lester Keep, M. D., Brooklyn.

CAUGHT BURGLARS IN HIS HOUSE

Cornell Was Conquering One When the Other Knocked Him Senseless.

Samuel H. Cornell of 97 Weirfield Street Brooklyn, a clerk in the law office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall Street, while struggling with one burglar in his home about 2 o'clock yesterday morning was struck on the head by another and rendered unconscious. The thieves took a gold watch and chain, a chain, a silver watch, a silver napkin ring, and $21.

Mr. Cornell was awakened by noise made by the burglars. He saw one of them prepairing a bundle and sprang on him. He was conquering the burglar, when he was struck on the back of the head.

He can give no description of the thieves.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Voorhees Barney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Voorhees Barney of Boston, and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. James L. Voorhees of New-York, to Henry H. Fitzgerald of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Barney and Miss Barney arrived in Boston from Europe last week after having been abroad for nearly six months. Mr. Fitzgerald is at present traveling in the West, but expects to return to New-York early next week. The wedding will probably take place early next year. After the marriage, the young couple will reside in Washington, where Mr. Fitzgerald has large property interests.

Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Laura Dolbear, a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Henry Dolbear of 2,086 Fifth Avenue, to Henry Prescott Beach. The wedding will be celebrated on Wednesday evening of next week in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

Mrs. Maurice Price of 113 West Seventy-fifth Street will be at home informally on the first and third Thursdays of each month this season.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Wood, and the Misses Wood will sail for New-York from England early in December. They have been abroad for nearly two years, and have spent a greater portion of the time in Paris. Having rented their town house for three years, they will, upon arriving here, go directly to their country place near Great Barrington, Mass. During Christmas week they will entertain a large house party, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lord of London, who are expected in this country in the middle of December.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Minton, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Minton, and a sister of John McKim Minton, to Edward Beadel. It is understood that the marriage will be celebrated in January. The wedding will be a quiet one, owing to the recent death of Miss Minton's grandmother, Mrs. Charles Minton, who for many years resided at 204 West Fourteenth Street. Until recently Mrs. Minton and the Misses Minton resided on Staten Island, where Miss Jennie Minton, who is devoted to outdoor sports, was a great favorite with the younger set.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Ida Ruddell, daughter of Mrs. George Ruddell of 416 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to David S. Tusker. The wedding will take place next Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Lapham, who are now in Washington, will go to Lakewood, N. J., before returning to their home in Syracuse.

Mrs. G. N. Groves of 64 West Fifty-first Street, will give receptions on Nov. 25, 26, and 27, in honor of her daughter. The last reception will be followed by a large dinner party and an informal dance.

At the marriage of Miss Frances Beatrix Henderson to Nathaniel Thayer Robb, which will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church next Thursday afternoon, the bridesmaids will be Miss Janet Henderson, a sister of the bride; Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Caroline King Lee, and Miss Robb and Miss Louise Robb, sisters of the bridegroom.

One of the social incidents of to-day will be the Thanksgiving tea party to be given at the home of Mrs. Doughty of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Flower Free Homeopathic Hospital. The affair will be under the auspices of The Daughters of the Guild, an association of young ladies which supplies all necessary articles for the operating room of the hospital. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be raised to pay the bills which were incurred for materials bought during the Summer.

Mrs. A. T. Compton and Miss Compton will spend the Winter in Egypt. They are now in Cairo.

Mrs. Walter C. Barclay, Miss Edith Barclay, and their cousin, Seymour Caldwell, will sail to-morrow for England, where they will be guests of Miss Caldwell at "The Firs," Kelvedon Hatch, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and Mrs. Inglis's sister, Mrs. Bondurant Henry, have given up their apartment at 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, and have taken an apartment at 28 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Husted, Miss Husted, and Miss Bessie Husted, who have been traveling in the West for the past six weeks, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday of this week. They return to New-York next week, and will take an apartment at one of the hotels in upper Fifth Avenue until the first week in January, when they will go abroad to spend the remainder of the Winter in Egypt. During their absence in the West, Frederick L. Husted, Jr., has been visiting his grandparents at their country place on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie.

PATRIARCH.

Policeman's Bullet Kills a Tramp.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Special Policemen John W. Brown and H. Whalen found tramps in the Pennsylvania Railroad cut at Engleside this morning. The policemen ordered the tramps away, the tramps resisted, there was a fight, and a negro tramp known as "Skinny" was shot dead. Brown and Whalen are under bail to appear at the Coroner's inquest.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Daniels's Engagement Extended.—The engagement of Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile," at the Casino, which was to have ended Jan. 11, has been indefinitely extended, and "The Lady Slavey," which was to have followed it, will probably take its place on the road. La Shelle & Clark, Frank Daniels's managers, ask for suggestions for a souvenir of the one hundredth performance of "The Wizard," Dec. 27.

—Peter Dailey's Cake Walk.—The cake walk that ends the second act of John J. McNally's ludicrous farce "The Night Clerk," at the Bijou, has been elaborated and is funnier than ever. Mr. Dailey is singing several new songs. Miss Parker's new song, "What Wouldn't We Do for Love?" and Miss Yeamans's latest, "Kitty Magee," have made a hit.

—Jefferson Names Mayo.—A great audience in Rochester last Saturday night called on Joseph Jefferson for a speech. The veteran talked in his usual entertaining way of American plays and players, and made the statement that he considered Frank Mayo America's representative actor and "Pudd'nhead Wilson" a really great American play.

—Anson and "A Runaway Colt."—Adrian Constantine Anson, captain of the Chicago baseball club, and known to the "bleachers" as "Baby," "Pop," and "Old Anse," will make his theatrical bow to New-Yorkers in the American Theatre, Dec. 2, when he will be a feature in Charles H. Hoyt's latest play "A Runaway Colt."

—For "The Lady Slavey."—Charles Danby, a comedian of the London Gaiety Company, who has been engaged by Canary & Lederer for the production of "The Lady Slavey," will play the leading comedy role of the Sheriff, which he created in London. John B. Mason will have a part and Virginia Earl will be the "Slavey."

—More Room for Belasco's Play.—Three feet of the promenade in the rear of the Herald Square orchestra seats will give way next Monday to an extra row of seats. "The Heart of Maryland" demands more room, and this is the best the management can do. A special matinee will be given Thanksgiving Day.

—A Petition for Modjeska.—When Modjeska appeared in Ithaca a few nights ago a petition asking that she play a return engagement was presented to her. The petition bore 500 signatures. Modjeska is making her "farewell" tour.

—Sale of Irving Seats.—The sale of seats for Thanksgiving week of Irving's engagement at Abbey's began yesterday, when the lobby was crowded for hours. The sale was the largest for any one day during Irving's engagement.

—"The Privateer."—Louis Morrison has engaged to produce "The Privateer" in Boston, Sept. 21, of next year, and after its run there will bring it to this city. The staging of the piece, it is said, will cost $30,000.

—Benefit for "The Merry Countess."—Marie Jansen and her company, whose presentation of "The Merry Countess" was a financial failure, will have a benefit in the Garrick to-morrow night.

—Billee Barlow's Farewell.—Miss Billee Barlow will sail for England a week from to-morrow. Her farewell week at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will begin with Sunday's concerts.

MR. LAUTERBACH PLEADS

Republican Harmony as Shown at the County Committee Meeting.

HOLDERS OF OFFICE ARRAIGNED

J. E. Milholland Referred to as a Marplot—Organization Committee's Report Amended and Adopted.

"Do I deserve that you stand between me and the outrageous slander heaped upon me by The Tribune and The Mail and Express? Won't you rather stand with the executive officers of your committee than with these slanderers?" thundered Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, at the meeting of that committee at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, last night.

Mr. Lauterbach was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and his appeal for support was a most impassioned effort, as well as one of the best pieces of buncombe ever tried by a local political orator.

At the same time, it was a remarkable tribute to the harmony in the Republican Party in this city just now—a harmony that apparently makes two leading Republican newspapers denounce Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Lauterbach denounce those two Republican newspapers.

The events at last night's meeting that led up to Mr. Lauterbach's remarkable speech all turned on the action of the County Committee's Committee on Organization in appointing sub-committees of three to superintend the enrollment in the different Assembly districts, and to revise the enrollment lists so that men who have died, moved from the district, or ceased to be Republicans, should be removed from them.

The real question, in a nutshell, turned on the alleged right of the sub-committees to declare who had ceased to be Republicans. The first part of the discussion was of a very fiery character. The Committee on Organization made a long report on its action, which was read by Secretary Bidwell.

John Sabine Smith then assailed the constitutionality of the action of the committee. He showed conclusively that, under the letter of the constitution of the County Committee, that committee had no authority to delegate any of its powers in such matters to the sub-committees. He opposed the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization.

A dozen men then tried to get the floor, but President Lauterbach asked that Secretary Bidwell be allowed to read a statement from the Committee on Organization. Secretary Bidwell did so. It was a long defense of the committee's action, based largely on the disorganized condition of the election districts, due to the last reapportionment. Several gentlemen went to sleep while this was being read, but they woke up later.

A. V. Campbell, who, with Amasa J. Thornton, recently of St. Lawrence County, and Caleb Sims, the colored orator from the sub-Committee of Three in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, got the floor, and stated that he would take the middle ground in the controversy. He thought the various sub-committees should be instructed that they had no right of themselves to take any names off the rolls of men who had "ceased to be Republicans," but that that must be done by the election district association, and also that the sub-committees had no right to revise the action of the election district associations, but must report to the Committee on Organization.

This idea was subsequently incorporated in the report, and must be looked upon as a partial victory for the anti-Platt element, although the Platt element declared willingness to accept it.

Following Mr. Campbell came Lucas L. Van Allen, who, for the Platt end of it, stoutly indorsed the action of the Committee on Organization. Samuel H. Randall of the Nineteenth District then told how well the plan had worked in his district.

Sol Oppenheimer of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, who is an anti-Platt man, and one of the members of the sub-committee in the district, severely arraigned the plan, and told how the other two members of the sub-committee had left him out of consideration altogether, and had not even informed him as to where and when the re-enrollment took place.

Mr. Lauterbach said this could have been all cured if Mr. Oppenheimer had complained to the Committee on Organization.

There was much commotion while Mr. Oppenheimer was speaking. He declared the work that had been carried on by the majority Republicans in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District would make Tammany blush with shame.

John Sabine Smith then read a section of a letter from Col. George Bliss, one of the framers of the present Constitution of the County Committee, which was made by the Committee of Thirty. In it Col. Bliss said the proposed supervision of the enrollment by sub-committees was so gross a usurpation of power that he could not believe that when it was explained it would be persisted in.

C. N. Bovee, Jr., of the Twenty-first Assembly District, then made the speech which subsequently called Mr. Lauterbach to the floor. Mr. Bovee said he would vote for the report of the Committee on Organization, although he knew it was unconstitutional. He would vote for it because the disorganized condition of so many of the election districts made it necessary. But who was responsible for this condition of things; why had the work not been done in July?

"The officers of this committee, under the leadership of our distinguished chairman, were derelict in their duty to the Republican Party of this city," he said.

Secretary Bidwell took the wind out of Mr. Bovee's argument by explaining that the officers of the committee were not furnished with the maps of the new election districts until late in September, when they were busy with election work, and it was impossible to attend to the reorganization then.

Abraham Gruber also araigned Mr. Bovee, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall made a speech urging the adoption of the report.

The question was then loudly called for, but Mr. Lauterbach asked that he be allowed to take the floor, and he called Mr. Van Allen to the chair.

Mr. Lauterbach had a cold and spoke with some difficulty at first. He started in by referring to the "scholastic dissertation" of John Sabine Smith, whom he regretted had not been nominated for the Court of Appeals in 1893, when he was a candidate. After playing in this vein for a few moments, he told how well he thought of the election-district system. Then he told about the difficulties of establishing the system because the County Committee and the election district associations had been founded on a basis of bankruptcy. He told how hard it was to get money, and how some of the election district rolls had been padded. He accused Republicans of making deals with Tammany men to swell their enrollment lists. He went on to say how hard the officers of the County Committee had worked against this sort of thing, and how hard they had worked in the last campaign, without the aid of more than one or two of the Republicans who were drawing salaries from the city.

"There, in that room," he said, pointing to the Executive Committee's rooms, "we worked, and worked, and worked, while you men, who are now criticising us, did nothing."

Thunders of applause greeted this. The adroit Lauterbach saw that he had his audience with him.

"And what did we get? And what did we get?" he went on.

"Nothing," yelled some of the hearers.

"Nothing, except to dislodge sham hypocrisy and fraud, and to show again how great the Republican Party is, and will be in other years," Mr. Lauterbach went on.

This straight ticket hint won another storm of applause.

Then Mr. Lauterbach took up the enrollment question.

"If we wanted to perpetuate our own power," he said, "we could have done it very easily by allowing the election districts to remain in their present disorganized condition.

"Confound the perpetuation of our power! The Republican Party is to be built up. That is what we are after. We went along with this work of reorganization. All went well until a marplot came along—a marplot who has done more to disgrace your organization and to discredit it than any other man could have done. He did it because the columns of a newspaper that was once great are open to him."

This reference was to John E. Milholland.

Then turning to the group in which John Sabine Smith and C. N. Bovee were sitting, Mr. Lauterbach stretched out his arms pleadingly and said:

"Do I deserve that you should stand between me and the outrageous slanders heaped on me by The Tribune and The Mail and Express? Let us all stand together here as Republicans defending the integrity of the organization and the progress of our party. Give us a unanimous vote on this report! Let us all be true Republicans! Stand by the officers of your committee, who have worked in your interest and in the interest of our great party!"

The cheering was deafening. The adroit Lauterbach always catches the gallery.

Mr. Campbell's resolution was then incorporated in the original report, which was then adopted, only half a dozen voices being heard in the negative.

James W. Auten introduced a resolution indorsing Mr. Lauterbach, and this was carried.

The amendments to the constitution permitting office holders to be members of the County Committee, and changing the basis of representation from the enrollment to the Republican vote cast, were adversely reported, but action was deferred upon them until the next meeting, owing to the lateness of the hour.

DINNER OF THE PRINCETON CLUB

Prof. West's Four Solutions of the Problem of the Future.

Nearly 200 members of the Princeton Club dined last night in the Brunswick Hotel. Dr. David Bovaird, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, reported, and to-morrow's great game was talked over.

Prof. West, the principal speaker of the evening, discussed the difference between the college and the university. The former, he said, existed for the purpose of educating its students, the latter to advance learning. There were four possible solutions of Princeton's future—it might be "purely a college, purely a university, an incongruous mixture of both, or both a college and a university." The last, he said, was the future to be hoped for. It was the intention of the authorities, he said, to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college in October, 1896.

Among the alumni present were Hugh L. Cole, James W. Alexander, W. Allen Butler, M. Taylor Pyne, Duncan Edwards, D. Bovaird, A. H. Joline, C. Ledyard Blair, Robert Bridges, R. K. Prentice, G. W. Burleigh, Tracy Harris, J. J. McCook, W. M. Smith, C. F. Imbrie, W. F. Jackson, R. W. Parker, E. A. Sayles, R. D. Bonner, H. M. Alexander, F. McMahon, G. B. Agnew, Howard Duffield, B. B. McAlpin, R. F. Little, H. D. Chapin, M. D., M. C. Fleming, Alexander Moffat, Jesse L. Williams, A. G. Reeves, H. B. Gayley, R. E. Schirmer, A. H. Scribner, and W. Farrand.

Wounded Four Fellow-Passengers.

Four Syrian passengers were slightly wounded Monday on the steamship Taormina, which arrived in port yesterday from Havre. They quarreled with Giuseppe Saugogna, and attacked him. He defended himself with a stiletto.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo is at the Windsor.

—Gen. S. E. Merwin of New-Haven is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Chief Justice Thomas Smith of New-Mexico is at the Waldorf.

—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton College is at the Astor.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo are at the Hoffman.

—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany, and Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont are at the Holland.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt—Walker F. Kellogg, J. M. Hays, New-York.

—Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron H. Shwarz, New-York.

—Riggs—L. L. Wilson, New-York; M. O. Davis, Brooklyn.

—Willard's—Thomas Dwyer, W. B. Bradshaw, O. E. Churchman, New-York.

—Page's—R. M. Mulford, C. F. Whitcher, C. J. Coulter, A. B. Wilson, New-York.

—Shoreham—Donkman Levinger, E. L. Cortlette, Miss Alice E. Cortlette, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rogers, Brooklyn.

—Raleigh—Fred L. Weir, E. H. Congrove, B. Hyman, W. S. Davis, W. H. Hill, Bernard Granville, S. S. Farmer, W. B. Clements, New-York.

—Arlington—Sidney L. Philips, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bued, M. A. Glinck, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fletcher, Lucille Fletcher, Etty Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Parshall, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1 A. M.—265 Avenue B; damage, $50.

1 A. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and King's Bridge Road; no damage.

4 A. M.—334 Central Park West; damage slight.

6:10 A. M.—289 Sixth Avenue; George Koehler; damage, $50.

7:55 A. M.—13 Baxter Street; George Sharp & Son; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—3 West Thirty-eighth Street; William Fleittmann; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—280 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Elizabeth Lazarus; damage, $100.

5:35 P. M.—Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; damage, $200.

6:05 P. M.—11 East Thirtieth Street; Marie Johnson; damage, $200.

6:10 P. M.—89 Monroe Street; Barrett Aronbitz; no damage.

6:55 P. M.—327 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Charles Keck; damage, $10.

10:25 P. M.—38 Lewy Street; Eugene Kearnes; damage, $50.

Before and after.

Worth talking about—our very best kersey overcoats.

Made from the best kersey we could find—American.

Just as right in every other particular.

Silk-, or worsted-lined with silk shoulders—$38.

But don't imagine it takes $38 to buy a good overcoat. We've quantities of good ones as low as $16 and all prices between.

Underwear to fit.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

At specially attractive prices, American and Imported Kid Gloves, Umbrellas;
Underwear, Blanket Robes and Smoking Jackets.
Imperial Silk Scarfs, extra wide ends, 65 cents; regular $1.00 quality.
Prince Teck Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; regular $1.00 quality.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

House Gowns.

Fancy Eiderdown and Striped Flannel, tight fitting or loose effect,
$4.75.

All Wool Costumes, Camel's Hair, Eiderdown and French Flannel,
$7.50.

India Silk and Cashmere Flannel, Silk Embroidered or trimmed with Lace,
$8.75.

Crepon and All Wool Cashmere, trimmed with Lace and Ribbon,
$10.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rockefeller—Stillman.

Miss Elsie Stillman and William G. Rockefeller were married at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, which was crowded with their friends, many of whom were from Boston, Washington, and Philadelphia.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman of 7 East Fortieth Street, and the bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller of 639 Fifth Avenue, and a nephew of John D. Rockefeller.

The chancel of the church was massed with huge tropical plants, and with great bunches of chrysanthemums and roses. On the altar were golden vases filled with pink and white roses, and draping the altar rail were garlands of white roses and smilax.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church.

The best man was Percy Rockefeller, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Walter N. Bliss, D. Hunter McAlpin, O. Y. Jennings, James A. Stillman, Jr., and Richard Van Wyck. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabelle Stillman, sister of the bride; Miss Emma Rockefeller, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Edith Knowlton, Miss Edna Barber, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, and Miss Annie T. Morgan. They wore gowns of white silk, trimmed with lace, and carried large bunches of pink roses.

The bride, who went up the aisle on the arm of her father, wore a white satin gown made in princesse style. On the skirt, which was made full, were flounces of applique lace. The bodice was also trimmed with lace. The corsage was cut high, and the sleeves large. The veil of point lace was fastened to the coiffure with a wreath of orange blossoms.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by about 200 friends. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with white roses, while the various other apartments were beautified with chrysanthemums, American Beauty roses, and tropical plants. The bride and bridegroom stood in a bower of green, and under a canopy of roses. Music was furnished by an orchestra under the leadership of Nahan Franko.

The bride received a large number of gifts, many of them being of great value. Her father presented her with the house at 292 Madison Avenue, which has been exquisitely decorated to suit the bride's taste. From her father and mother she also received a silver table service and a pearl necklace. The bridegroom's gift was a magnificent diamond crescent. President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland sent a large vase of solid silver. Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller presented a diamond necklace and tiara. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan sent a large centre piece of silver, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer a large centre lamp, Heber R. Bishop a Chinese vase, James A. Woodman a silver decanter, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont silver bon bon dishes, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller a handsome painting.

Upon their return from their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will reside at 292 Madison Avenue.

Thorndike—Hackett.

Miss Helen Grace Hackett, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hackett of 531 Fifth Avenue, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Alden Augustus Thorndike of Boston in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church.

The chancel of the church was elaborately decorated with pink and white roses and tropical plants.

Miss Josephine Valentine was maid of honor, and wore a gown of white silk and lace, the latter being caught up here and there with bunches of pink roses. She carried a large cluster of the latter flower. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Colfax, Miss Mabel Whitman, Miss Louise Lawrence, and Miss Anna Lawrence. They wore gowns of pink silk and chiffon, and carried bunches of pink roses.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, elaborately trimmed with old point lace.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Blair—Jenks.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Miss Alice Jenks and Harry Blair were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jenks, of 220 North Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Frank L. Masseck performed the ceremony.

Miss Etta Jenks, sister of the bride, was maid of honor.

England Buys a New-York Factory.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Louis E. Barbeau of London, England, has bought the Eureka Grain-Cleaning Machinery Manufactory, one of the largest of its kind in the world. For the last few years it has been known as the S. Howes Company. The new owner will retain the same force of men that heretofore has been employed, and will add to the facilities of the concern.

NOTICE
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A THANKSGIVING

should indeed be given when one can buy in these expensive and luxurious times, the correct thing at the manufacturing price. If the many demands on your purse have induced you to think that you cannot now have the piece of furniture you had set your heart upon, do not despair. Our warerooms are filled with the choicest assortment of furniture, rich in design and finish, and yet sold so low as to bring it within the means of all—the reason being that we deliver straight from our factories to you, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Low Priced Cloaks for Girls.

Gretchen coat made of blue and brown mixed Boucle cloth trimmed with fancy braid embroidery—6 to 12 years at

11.50;

same as sold earlier for $16.75.

Misses' Jackets made of blue and black Boucle cloth, velvet collar, large sleeves, buttoned to the neck—32, 34 and 36 bust,

9.75.

Just to show the very best that can be done for Children in Paris and London, we have imported this season, the handsomest and most stylish Suits and Cloaks that could be found in either city.

They are very attractive, but in the opinion of many of our customers, no more desirable in any way, than similar goods our own product, which do not begin to cost as much.

You are invited to make the comparison.

60-62 West 23d St.

PRESIDENCY THEIR MARK

Republican Politicians Making New-York City a Base of Operations.

AN APPEAL FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY

Word Sent to Ohio that Something Must Be Done—Ex-Speaker Reed's Visit—Thomas H. Carter's Change of Heart.

Word was sent not long ago to the friends of William McKinley, in Ohio, that something must be done if they expected to maintain strength enough in this city to secure a single delegate in the next Republican National Convention. The "Ohio crowd," so called, in the Republican Party here is not meeting with much success in getting hold of the machinery.

By the "Ohio crowd" the politicians refer to Mayor Strong, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and their associates, who are prominent in the present local administration.

Word has come back from Ohio that something will be done about it. Mark Hanna is coming from Ohio to confer with the McKinley men here. It is understood he will have "full plenary powers" and will be authorized to make any sort of a dicker with Major McKinley's friends here which may seem advisable. Mr. Hanna is expected to reach this city Monday next.

Some of the politicians in this State who would favor McKinley if they thought he had a ghost of a show of winning are not enthusiastic in their support, because they think that even the Ohio delegation to the next Republican Convention will be more largely controlled by Foraker than any other of Ohio's statesmen, and they do not give to the ex-Governor their entire sympathy in his political aspirations.

Another large piece of Presidential timber, in the person of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine, was expected in this city yesterday. Mr. Manley, who has been here for a few days, looking after Mr. Reed's interests, went away yesterday afternoon. It was said he had gone to Boston. Mr. Reed had not arrived last evening. He makes his abiding place in this city the residence of his kinsman, A. G. Paine, 18 West Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Paine told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who called on him last night, that Mr. Reed had not arrived at his house at that time.

"Mr. Reed has left Portland, but I do not know whether he will reach this city to-night or not," Mr. Paine said.

The ex-Speaker is on his way to Washington, and will probably not make a long stay in this city. If other Presidential aspirants and their representatives had not been in the city so much of late no especial significance would be attached to Mr. Reed's coming.

Ex-President Harrison was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He entertained a number of callers, among them two former members of his Cabinet, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. John W. Noble. The ex-President expects to go to Saratoga to-day.

Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was in the city yesterday. He was once about the most enthusiastic Harrison man to be found outside of the Hoosier State. It is said he has experienced a change of heart of late.

In connection with this there is another story, though whether it should stand as the cause or the effect of Mr. Carter's change is not wholly clear.

Some of Mr. Harrison's friends have been trying to force Mr. Carter out of his position as Chairman. The leading spirit is said to be none other than L. T. Michener of Indiana, who is about the hardest fighter for Harrison that has ever been seen. The proposed method of disposing of Mr. Carter was to raise the old charge made by M. H. De Young of California, Vice Chairman of the committee, that Carter was never properly elected to the Chairmanship. He was chosen by the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee at the beginning of the last national campaign, after William J. Campbell of Illinois had resigned the Chairmanship, to which he had been elected at a full meeting of the National Committee in Washington in June, 1892.

In spite of Mr. De Young's claim, the members of the committee, in so far as they expressed themselves, were of the opinion that, inasmuch as Mr. Carter had acted as Chairman during the campaign, and had taken all the kicks that came after Mr. Harrison had been snowed under, it was no more than right that he should be allowed to continue in the position.

The Harrison men, it is said, had been laying their plans to have the question raised at the meeting of the National Committee at Washington Dec. 10.

Mr. Carter learned what was in the wind, and has been making a fight among his friends on the committee to save his head. It was said last night that the Harrison men would not be able to force him to give up the Chairmanship.

UNDOUBTEDLY A CANDIDATE.

Gov. Matthews Says Gen. Harrison's Friends Are Working for Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 11.—Claude Matthews, Governor of the State of Indiana, is in the city. When asked as to the condition of the Democratic Party in Indiana,

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November 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

TRIUMPHS FOR SOROSIS

Elects President and Vice President of Women's Clubs Federation.

GETS REVENGE FOR BEING SNUBBED

So-Called Egotists Defeat the Wish of the Committee from Which They Were Excluded and Are Magnanimous.

Sorosis—so-called egotistical Sorosis—had its day of triumph yesterday at the conference of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs in Brooklyn. Its members, though snubbed the day before when they failed to receive recognition on the Nominating Committee, though classed among self-worshippers, rose in the might of their knowledge of parliamentary law and in their overwhelming love for "Jennie June" Croly and elected their dear founder for the second time President of the federation.

The opposition tried to stow Mrs. Croly away in a newly made pigeon hole called "Honorary Presidency," but Sorosis, at the call of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, massed itself and said "No!"

And not only did the so-called egotistical New-York organization win the highest

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly.
Re-elected President of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

office, but it took the next also, and re-elected as Vice President Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer.

Then, though flushed with victory, Sorosis was magnanimous and gave all the other offices to those who had, as politicians say, "made a slate against it."

The election was a most exciting one. This was partially due to a strong feeling in regard to the candidates and partly, as has been said, to the knowledge of parliamentary law which the New-York City women have been absorbing during the last year.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, a clever woman, the founder of the Arts and Science Field Club of Saratoga, was the candidate selected for President by the Nominating Committee. The committee had neglected to consider one important point.

It is an unwritten law in most women's organizations that an officer once elected shall serve the full limit of the time recognized by the constitution. This in the federation is two years.

The members of the Nominating Committee were Mrs. Charles D. Freeman, Staten Island; Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Belmont, President of Allegany County Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. A. K. Wing, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Woman's Club and first Chairman of State correspondence; Mrs. Katherine Dunn, Jamaica, and Mrs. Benjamin Estes of Brooklyn's exclusive Colonia Club.

After the ticket had been read, the Nominating Committee sprang a surprise on the greater part of the gathering. It was announced by the Chairman with a charming little speech.

"Now," she said, with a gracious smile, "I would like to say that the Nominating Committee has thought it well to create an office—that of Honorary President, and for that office we have nominated"—this in almost reverential tones—"Mrs. Jennie C. Croly. This is from esteem and consideration for her long and valued service to women in, as well as out of, clubs, and because we love her."

There were distinct signs of disapproval from a group of New-York clubwomen and parliamentarians in the front of the convention hall, at one side of the room. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake rose to protest.

"It will fill me with deep regret," she said, "if our present presiding officer is not re-elected as President of this federation. I have nothing against the nominee

Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer.
Re-elected Vice President of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

for that position; it would make no difference to me who was put up for it. I should still object, even if the angel Gabriel himself was nominated—if he was not ineligible on account of his unfortunate sex.

"And I do not see how we can create the office of Honorary President. I don't believe in retiring people before the time."

Then followed an explanation by the Vice President, Mrs. Clymer, that a new office could not be created without the two-thirds vote of the federation.

Mrs. Helmuth was on her feet by that time. "I nominate Mrs. Jennie C. Croly to the office of President," she said. Then came the balloting.

"Mme. President, can we vote as we please?" asked a delegate, rising.

"Certainly," said the Chairwoman. "The first thing a woman learns, when she begins to learn anything, is that she can do as she pleases."

There were a few scattering ballots, but the majority were for Mrs. Croly and Mrs. Walworth, the former receiving 65 votes and the latter 45.

"Oh-o-o! Oh-o-o! Oh-o-o!" cried a Sorosis woman in a front seat, with a genuine squeal, and the applause was tumultuous. Mrs. A. M. Palmer stood and waved her handkerchief.

There was a strong desire to make Mrs. Walworth Vice President, but she declined the office. The ticket elected was:

President—Mrs. Jennie C. Croly; Vice President—Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Lillian Lord Tiff; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. B. Chapin; Treasurer—Mrs. M. R. Silsbee; Auditor—Mrs. Mary F. Warner; Executive Committee—Mrs. M. W. Chapman, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Julia M. Parsons, Mrs. Maud Humphrey, Mrs. Atwell of Albany, Mrs. Harriet T. Danforth, Mrs. Alice Rich Northrop.

When the election of officers was completed, reports were received from Mrs. Julia M. Parsons, Mrs. J. M. Leeper, the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford and others. Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley read an interesting paper on "Professional Education," and a paper written by Jennie De La M. Lozier was read by Mrs. Clymer.

In Pratt Institute, in the evening, there were addresses by Miss Caroline Weeks and Miss Myrtilla W. Avery. The delegates to the federation then had the freedom of the building.

RECEIPTS FELL BELOW ESTIMATES

Commissioner Miller Did Not Take In as Much Cash as Expected—Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The report of Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public today, states that the receipts for the fiscal year had fallen below his estimates $27,753,000. This he attributes to the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the income tax unconstitutional after only $77,000 had been collected. His estimate for the year was $171,000,000; the actual receipts were $143,246,000. In regard to next year, the Commissioner says:

After a careful comparison of the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the months of July, August, and September, 1895, with the collections for the same months in previous fiscal years and giving due weight to the improved business conditions manifested throughout the country in the peculiar lines touched by internal taxation, I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will aggregate $165,000,000.

The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year show a decrease of $21,302,000 in the taxes collected on distilled spirits, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, when there was a rush to take spirits out of bond in order to escape the expected increase of duty under the new tariff law.

There has been an increase of $460,600 in the revenue from tobacco and cigars; an increase of $792,630 from beer; a decrease of $137,000 from oleomargarine, and a decrease of $20,380 from miscellaneous sources.

In regard to the importation of distilled spirits, the Commissioner makes this recommendation:

It is noted that a large proportion of all liquors imported into the United States is in bottles or other small packages; also that nearly all the fermented liquors exported from the United States in bond is in bottles; whereas, all distilled spirits exported must, in accordance with law, be in the distillers' casks, each of not less than ten gallons capacity. The attention of this office has repeatedly been called to this discrimination against the products of American distillers, and it has been urged that if spirits were allowed to be bottled in bond, each bottle to have affixed thereto an engraved stamp bearing the signature of the Collector, a large export trade would be secured. The cost of preparing and affixing stamps to be born by the Government has heretofore been an insuperable objection to the adoption of the proposition. This office, however, recommends the passage of an act authorizing the bottling of spirits in bond if the expenses of preparing and affixing the stamps is otherwise provided for.

The preliminary work of attempting to enforce the income tax law cost the Government $91,000, as against $77,000 income tax collected, and now in process of being refunded.

The Commissioner closes his report by recommending a number of technical amendments to existing laws, and the repeal of the free alcohol in the arts provision of the last tariff law.

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE

DR. EDWARD G. JANEWAY'S SUBJECT BEFORE FELLOW PHYSICIANS.

Great Modern Discoveries and Developments—Tall Buildings as Disease Breeders.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway last evening, at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-Third Street, read a paper on "The Progress of Medicine." He was introduced by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the academy, who referred briefly to the progress of the academy since its establishment in 1847. The membership, he said, now numbered 800, and the library contained 55,000 volumes, being second in size to the library of the Surgeon General at Washington, the largest medical library in this country. Dr. Bryant believed that the New-York collection would in time surpass the one at Washington.

Dr. Janeway first pointed out the difference between old and new methods in medical school training. Formerly, the student was crammed full of book lore, until his memory became weak. Now he is taught by original investigation; he becomes a correct thinker, and not a dwarfed reproduction of his teacher.

Among the great modern discoveries and developments in medicine he mentioned Koch's discovery of the bacillus; the late Prof. Charcot's work in neurology; brain surgery, which, he said, was being carried too far; diagnosis of the stomach by means of the stomach tube, and the treatment of appendictis, in which the physicians of this country excel. Dr. Janeway denounced the modern "sky-scraper" of the large cities.

"Five thousand people," he said, "die of consumption each year in New-York City. This is because we do not take the necessary meaures to destroy the secretions of the affected parts. The infection is due partly to the crowded portions of the city and partly to the high buildings. The fifteen and twenty story office buildings help vastly to spread the disease. Some speak of them with pride, but we look upon them as most detrimental to health and as hindrances to progress."

In conclusion, Dr. Janeway denounced the present custom of young medical students becoming specialists before they had mastered the causes and effects of disease, and upheld the use of antitoxine, prophesying for it a future when it will be regarded as indispensable as the vaccine virus.

ALDERMEN FINISH AS CANVASSERS

Mr. Page Will Doubtless Get a Certificate of Election as Senator.

The Aldermen sitting as a Board of County Canvassers yesterday completed the counting of the votes cast at the last election. The result will be officially announced on Monday, and will not differ to any extent from the election returns printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Committee on Contests had about thirty of the Election Inspectors from the Seventeenth Senatorial District before it yesterday. It found 24 votes that should have been counted for T. C. O'Sullivan, Tammany, and 14 votes that should have been counted for Charles B. Page in the alleged defective returns. Even if the county canvassers could go behind the face of the returns, these figures would not change the result in that district, for Mr. Page would still have 11 plurality.

All the defective ballots have not as yet been gone over, but there is no doubt now that Mr. Page will receive the certificate of election from the Board of County Canvassers.

MR. WURSTER'S PLURALITY 2,133.

Brooklyn Canvass Finished—Mr. Shepard's Vote 9,555.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday completed the canvass of the Mayoralty vote, and declared that Frederick W. Wurster, Republican, received 2,133 more votes than Edward M. Grout. The totals for the three leading candidates are: Wurster, 77,420; Grout, 75,287; Shepard, 9,555.

There were 182,610 names registered, and in the city, according to the city canvass, 171,141 persons voted.

The certificate of election will not be given to Mr. Wurster until Justice Cullen's decision in the election mandamus cases is handed down. That was one of the conditions that Justice Cullen made when the case came up before him. It is expected the decision will be given to-day.

TO CAPTURE A DANGEROUS LUNATIC

Egg Harbor Citizens Organizing for a Man Hunt.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Nov. 21.—A number of men of this place are organizing for the purpose of going into the woods and capturing Charles H. Whitmeyer, who is crazy and threatens individual pursuers with a gun.

Whitmeyer is sixty-five years old, and has lived here for years. He is under the impression that his relatives are conspiring to put him out of the way, and declares he will kill the first person that touches him.

About a year ago he became insane and was sent to the State asylum at Morris Plains, from which place he was discharged as cured.

ALGER ANSWERS SHERMAN

Denial that Southern Delegates Sold Their Votes.

THE SENATOR'S CHARGES REFUTED

In an Autograph Letter He Practically Withdrew His Charge of Unfairness—Gen. Sherman Not Opposed to the Purchase of Votes.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Gen. Russell A. Alger has been much annoyed by the charge in Senator Sherman's book that in 1888 negro delegates to the Republican Convention were induced, for financial considerations, to vote for Gen. Alger as the Presidential candidate. The charge was freely made at the time of the convention, and has frequently since been repeated, but not until it was reiterated by Senator Sherman did Gen. Alger take any public notice of the charge. He to-day, however, sent to a local paper a denial of the story, and submits with it some very interesting letters bearing on the subject. In his letter Gen. Alger says:

In the second volume of Senator Sherman's "Recollections," Page 1,029, appears the following paragraph: "I believe, and had, as I thought, conclusive proof, that the friends of Gen. Alger substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern States who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me."

On Page 1,032, same volume, appears the following: "The result of the nomination at Chicago did not in the least disturb my equanimity or my allegiance to the great party to which I belonged, and for the success of which I had devoted my life since 1854. I listened with complaisance to the explanations made as to the wavering of the Ohio delegation on the Saturday previous to the nomination, and as to the unexpected action of the New-York delegation and the curious reasoning which held them together in the hope that they could persuade their leader to vote for me. The only feeling of resentment I entertained was in regard to the action of the friends of Gen. Alger in tempting with money poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents."

I quote the foregoing, that my friends may read all that Senator Sherman says about me in his book. There is a large field for comment upon a man claiming as a virtue allegiance to a party that had kept him in office that he sought for for forty years, but that is not my object in writing this protest. I should not intrude this matter at all upon the public, were it not for the fact that the Senator has gone out of his way, it seems to me, to insult my friends as well as meyself, this being, as far as I know, the first time he has put himself on record over his own name in the matter, and what he writes would be less objectionable were it not that the second word in the first paragraph is written in the present tense, showing the present state of his mind upon the subject.

When the Senator made his first attack above referred to, immediately after the convention it naturally distressed me greatly, as I had not been accustomed to having adverse criticisms made upon my personal character. Especially was I distressed because of the warm personal friendship between Gen. Sherman and myself. Fearing that the Senator's charges might interrupt this friendship, which naturally I prized very highly, on the 17th of July, 1888, I wrote the General as follows:

"I would like very much to retain the good opinion I hope you have for me, notwithstanding the uncomfortable charges made by the Senator about my purchasing votes. I assure you there was no foundation for those charges, and why they should have been made I will not even guess. I have made no reply to the Senator, except as a general denial, on account, first, of his age; second, of the great name he bears, and third, such talk only does injury to the party."

To this Gen. Sherman replied in a characteristic autograph letter July 19, 1888, which I have, as follows:

"I am just back from Sag Harbor, whither I went to pay a long-promised visit to Judge Dailey, and find your letter of the 17th. I assure you that I entertain for you the same sentiment of respect and affection as always. If anything ever shook my faith in you, it was that you stooped to the level of a politician. A soldier of repute—a gentleman, and one who has such a family as Algers—ought to be above the need to hold himself above that level. But this is eminently a free country, and you had as good a right to enter the race as had John Sherman. You made a good show of votes, and if you bought some, according to universal usage, surely I don't blame you. I laughed at John for trying to throw off on anybody. He was fairly beaten at the convention, and I congratulated him on his escape. To me it is a mystery that any man of ability should want a four-year office, sure to cost him all his real friends and pleasures of life, with no adequate compensation except the fealty and adulation of the multitude and of false friends. The President is already termed the 'servant' and the slave of the people, whereas in fact he is simply the target for editors, (who assume to be the people like the tailors of Tooley Street.) But I must not be drawn into a disquisition on the work of our Revolutionary sires, and conclude with a frank answer to your inquiry by saying that my friendship to you has not been shaken in the least; that I wish you all honor and happiness, and that during my short remainder we may often meet here or on the Pacific."

Gen. Alger makes an analysis of the vote in convention received by him and by Senator Sherman. He points out the fact that of the sixty delegates from the South who voted for him "more than half had served either in the Union or Southern armies during the war, and it was not unnatural that they should prefer a soldier to a civilian. Many of these people I knew personally." Continuing, Gen. Alger says:

No delegate or friend who went to Chicago in my behalf or voted for me at the convention ever asked for or received a single pledge from me for money or for any office. During the Ohio campaign of 1891, in which I took some part, I boarded a train at Toledo to go east somewhere in the State, to make a speech. Before going into the car the Chairman of the Campaign Committee informed me that Senator Sherman was in the car. Naturally, I had some curiosity to see the gentleman, for, strange as it may seem, I had up to that time never before seen him. When I went into the car I did not see any person that resembled him, I, of course, having an idea of how he appeared from his photographs and the cuts of him in the press of the country. However, soon after the train pulled out, as I was reading my paper, a gentleman standing by the side of my seat said, "Good morning, Gen. Alger." I looked up and rose to my feet, and said, "Senator Sherman, I believe," and he said, "Yes." We shook hands and he sat down with me—rode perhaps forty or fifty miles. We talked for a while, and then the matter of 1888 was brought up, I think by myself. He made light of it; said his disappointment was very great at the time; that it was in the past, and he did not believe I had any part in the scramble for votes, &c., &c. Since that time I have frequently met the Senator in Washington, and he has always treated me with marked courtesy.

I find among my files the following autograph letter from Senator Sherman, written in May, 1892, which speaks for itself:

"Your very kind note of the 14th is received. I heartily reciprocate all you say, and assure you that since our interview on the cars last Summer, I cherish no prejudice or unkindness for the incident of the National Convention of 1888. I so said to Col. Duffield, and repeat it to you."

For some time previous to the Chicago convention several of the Senator's friends used their utmost endeavors to have me withdraw my candidacy, and especially zealous was Gov. Foraker, who wrote and telegraphed me saying that I was young and could afford to wait; that he wished me as a personal favor to help nominate Senator Sherman. I think I wrote him—I know I did many—that my second choice was Gen. Harrison, because I believed a soldier would be more easily elected than any civilian, (that is my opinion to-day,) but that if a civilian was to be nominated, my preference was for Senator Sherman, if Mr. Blaine was out of the contest.

In conclusion, I will only add that if Senator Sherman is willing to leave a record made up largely of adverse criticisms of the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to the task. I am sure he stands alone among our public men who would be willing by his own act to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead.

Gen. Alger appends a letter from James Lewis, naval officer at New-Orleans under President Grant. Lewis has been a delegate to every Republican National Convention since the war. He, in 1888, first voted for Sherman, and then for Alger, and explains his change by saying it was because Sherman had no chance. He concludes by saying:

"It is unjust to charge that colored delegates of the South sell out; many of them could hardly pay their expenses if it was not for the sale of their extra convention tickets given them by the National Committee. As to one fact the records will bear me out, and that is the colored delegates of the South will unite on a Union soldier in preference."

Death Rate in New-York Prisons.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Based on the daily average population of the State prisons, the annual death rate in those institutions for the year ending Sept. 30, was as follows: Sing Sing Prison—Number of deaths, 19; rate, 1.36. Auburn Prison—Deaths, 22; rate, 1.81. Clinton Prison—Deaths, 9; rate, .80. The average of the three prisons gives the death rate of the prisons as 1.32 for the year, against 2.31 for the year previous. The deaths for the year numbered only 50, as against 86 for the preceding year.

NOT SO BRAVE, THESE BOASTERS

Two Hempstead Young Men Taught a Lesson by Two Women Friends Who Played Robbers.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—Edward Vanderwater and William Cornelius, sons of village officers, have been seen but a few times in Hempstead streets since last Monday, when they were the victims of a highway robbery of which they do not care to talk.

The young men called frequently at the home of Miss Josephine Beekman and Miss Sarah Dugan. Around the evening lamps, among other things talked of last week, were several robberies of citizens in the streets by two tramps. The young men announced that no ill-clad, half-starved tramps could make them surrender their property. The young women smiled.

They live in a dark street—an ideal spot for robbery. They invited the young men to call Monday evening. Vanderwater and Cornelius arrayed themselves in all their finery and hied away to the home of the young women.

The latter were waiting, but not in the house. They put on their brothers' clothes and hid themselves in shrubbery in the darkest part of the dark road. When the young men came along, chatting gayly, there was a determined shout, "Halt! Put up your hands!" and two terrible-looking outlaws, flourishing pistols, leaped before the swains.

Vanderwater started to run, and fell in a mudpuddle before he had gone far. Cornelius dropped on his knees and begged for mercy, but the robbers insisted that he should give them his watch and all his jewelry and money. Then they told him to go home. He almost flew.

He met Vanderwater in his house. Friends who knew of the joke were also there, and the rest of the evening was a pleasant one for them.

THINK INCENDIARY IS CAUGHT

MRS. JOHNSON CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE TO THE WINONA.

She Is a Tenant in the House—Other Tenants Turned Detectives After Another Fire Yesterday.

For the second time within a week fire of incendiary origin was discovered yesterday in the Winona, a five-story apartment house at 334 Central Park West. Mrs. Helen Louise Johnson, a dressmaker living on the third floor of the building, is under arrest on the charge of setting the fires.

T. C. Parker, who lives on the first floor, reached home about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. As he was undressing, he heard the dumbwaiter fall down to the bottom of the shaft. He looked down, and saw flames at the bottom, and smelled kerosene.

Mr. Parker aroused the other tenants, and they put out the fire. On the top of the dumbwaiter was found a wad of half-burned cloth that had been soaked with oil. In the mass was a black stocking like that which had been used in the attempt last Friday to burn the building.

A search through the house was at once begun. As Mr. Parker had heard the fall of the dumbwaiter from above, it was determined to begin the search on the top floor, after taking precautions that no one should leave the house.

On the fifth and fourth floors nothing was found, but on the third, it was seen where the work of the incendiary had begun. The woodwork about the shaft of the dumbwaiter was sprinkled with kerosene, and oil was dripping from the brick lining of the shaft.

No one lives in the south flat on the third floor, but the north side is occupied by Mrs. Johnson, who lives alone. She was found up when the men knocked on her door, and offered no objection to a search of her apartments.

Kerosene-soaked rags were found in the washtub in the kitchen, and on a re-examination of the dumbwaiter shaft it was found that the brick work near Mrs. Johnson's door was blackened with smoke, and the pulley rope almost burned through.

Mrs. Johnson was arrested by a policeman who had been called. At the police station she said she was an expert dressmaker. She had not lived with her husband, R. L. Johnson, she said, for three years. She protested her innocence, and declared that all the insurance she had was in the name of her husband.

The prisoner was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, before Magistrate Brann, on the charge of setting the fire, and was held in $5,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION SALE

Paran Stevens's Pictures at Auction, Including a Panel by Meissonier.

Ninety-seven paintings in oil, belonging to the estate of the late Paran Stevens, are shown at the galleries of the American Art Association, Madison Square South. They will be sold, by order of the trustee, Col. William Jay, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. Until that time they will remain on free view.

The most important example is unquestionably a small cabinet picture by Meissonier, entitled "The Sleeping Cavalier," painted in 1867. It is in his usual manner of high finish, careful drawing, and great detail, and will doubtless attract much attention. Next in importance to this, and directly opposite, is a large life-size portrait of Daniel Webster, by A. G. Holt, possessing certainly historical interest.

Most of the works, however, are of a style popular many years ago with our fashionables, of the German story-telling order, or the French representations of social ceremonies, boudoir scenes, and occasionally a Madonna, a nude, or a fancy head. The names in the catalogue include Duverger, with "A Young Fortune Teller"; Toulmouche, a young Frenchwoman and a kitten; Charles Baugniet, "The Morning Toilet"; Comte-Calix, with an ambitious but not oversuccessful canvas; John R. Tilton, whose Venetian pictures in their day had a large popularity, and many others, named or unknown. There are copies of old works, curious canvases, of such infinite variety of subject as certainly to stamp the collector's taste as eclectic, to say the least.

On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the residence of the late Mr. Stevens, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, among other things, will be sold some sculpture—"Cleopatra," by W. W. Story, and a "Flight from Pompeii," by Benzoni.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM MEETING

Programme of the National Gathering Including a Panel by Meissonier.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in Washington Dec. 11 and 12, in the rooms of the Cosmos Club. The league consists of the Civil Service Reform Associations in the United States, and its headquarters are at 54 William Street, this city.

Carl Schurz, President of the league, will deliver his annual address on the evening of Dec. 12, and the business session for the election of officers will be held the following morning.

The afternoons of both days will be devoted to public sessions, at which papers will be read by well-known authorities. Among those who will speak will be John W. Ela, on "The Recent Civil Service Reform Movement in Chicago"; Richard Henry Dana, on "The Appointment and Tenure of Postmasters," and Herbert Welsh, on "The Interest of the Workingman in Civil Service Reform."

A reception to visiting delegates will be given in the Arlington Hotel Thursday evening.

B. F. Constable's Will Admitted.

The will of Benjamin F. Constable, who died April 25, 1895, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Constable, who was seventy-eight years old at the time of his death, was a newspaper man many years ago, and at one time acted as private secretary to Daniel Webster. He left an estate valued at about $100,000 to his heirs, Edith M. Bennett, Martha Bennett, Mrs. Anna Carter, and Mrs. Rose Picup, the latter residing in England.

Several nieces living in Milwaukee contested the will on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind and was under undue influence, but Surrogate Fitzgerald decided against them.

RIGHT TO FLAG-RAISING

The Serious Question Before an Aldermanic Committee.

COL. GARDINER ATTACKS TRADITION

No British Ensign for Van Arsdale to Haul Down—Descendants Say Otherwise—Kennefick Vouches for Washington.

The hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Lands, Places, and Park Department yesterday on the all-important question as to who had the right to raise the flags in Battery Park on July 4 and on Evacuation Day was one of unique interest.

The committee known to fame as the Committee on Lonesome Places met in the office of Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council. Jacob Riker and Christopher R. Forbes, representing the descendants of the Van Arsdale family and the Society of the War of 1812, are the contestants in the case involving the right to pull the halyards that raise the flags. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of the Society and Jacob Riker had things to say about the merits of this serious controversy before the Park Board last week. The Van Arsdale claimant to the right is Christopher R. Forbes. The matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Lands, &c., by a resolution introduced by Alderman Noonan.

Aldermen Noonan, Dwyer, Robinson, Parker and Kennefick were present as members of the committee. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner represented the Society of the War of 1812, which, he claims, is the direct descendant of the Veteran Corps of 1776. Appleton Morgan, Jacob Riker, and Westley Pasco were among those who represented Christopher Forbes and the Van Arsdale interest. Col. Gardiner made a long speech, and he backed it up by many affidavits. He said:

"I have no doubt that the Van Arsdale descendants believe that when the British forces retired to Governors Island they left the union jack flying, and that John Van Arsdale climbed the pole, pulled down the odious ensign, and hoisted in its place the Stars and Stripes. But they have the testimony of Capt. Van Dyke, who was within a few feet of the pole, that John Van Arsdale climbed the pole and hoisted the American ensign on it, but that there was no British ensign to replace. I hope that the salutes and flag-raising will be continued for all time on July 4 and on Nov. 25, but I do not see anything that warrants the conclusion that the Van Arsdale heirs have a special claim to perform the flag-raising ceremony."

Appleton Morgan said that Col. Gardiner was merely repeating his old story, and had come before the Aldermen "like a snake in the grass, seeking to win his case by poetical misrepresentation." Mr. Morgan hoped that the Aldermen would vote in favor of Mr. Forbes.

Westley W. Pasco spoke in the same strain, and referred the Aldermen to the histories of Dawson and Lossing, which fully demonstrated, he said, the truth of John Van Arsdale's claim that he did haul down the British ensign. Mr. Pasco criticised the action of Gen. Abram Dally, in forming the Military Society of the War of 1812, and said that it was fraudulent to represent that society as being the direct descendants of the Veteran Corps.

Jacob Riker, in behalf of the Van Arsdale interests, repeated largely the story he told to the Park Board. He said he was the grandson of old John Van Arsdale, and that he had seen the flag raised on the Battery for fifty years. Mr. Riker also said:

"The story of that first raising of the flag has been handed down in our family from father to son. Many a time my grandfather told how he climbed the pole with the American flag already affixed to the halyards. I am surprised that, at this late day, anybody should come forward and claim that John Van Arsdale did not tear down the British flag. For 112 years my family has had the honor of performing the patriotic duty. First, John Van Arsdale; then his son, David, until 1882; then his grandson, Christopher R. Forbes. Now come these people claiming to represent a society that has been defunct for fifty years, and ask you to give them the privilege of doing the flag raising."

Mr. Riker quoted from a pamphlet written by his brother in 1830, to controvert the statement of Col. Gardiner that Capt. Van Dyke had said there had been no English flag on the Battery at the time of the evacuation.

"That's my book," shouted Col. Gardiner.

"It is not," said Mr. Riker. "I sent it to Col. Cruger. He has given it to you, and now I'm going to keep it."

"No, you won't. If you do, I'll have you arrested," said the Colonel.

"All right," said Mr. Riker. "I'll read it, and give it to the committee, whom I can trust."

In the course of the controversy, Col. Gardiner quoted from George Washington. Appleton Morgan laughingly said that Washington was not an authority in the case.

"He has not a standing before the Board of Aldermen," said Mr. Morgan.

"Yes, he has; yes, he has," shouted Alderman Kennefick. "I will vouch for Washington. He is all right."

The hearing closed, and the committee will not give its decision until to-day or to-morrow.

A CHECK AGAINST "STRAW BAIL"

Recorder Goff Makes a Ruling to Prevent Fraud.

Recorder Goff made a ruling in the General Sessions Court yesterday that will go far to prevent the giving of "straw bail" in future in his court.

He was asked to sign the bail bond of Mendal Levine, who offered to go surety for $1,000 for Ida Simon of 120 Delancey Street, who is charged with being a receiver of stolen goods. The Recorder refused to accept the bail, and, turning to David Anderson, the bond clerk, said:

From now on I will only approve of bail where the surety brings proof of the ownership of property, proof of its valuation, proof that the interest on any mortgage has been paid, and proof that the taxes and assessments have been paid.

In fact, I want to be sure that the surety is what it is claimed to be, and that the People will be protected when accused persons are admitted to bail.

Mr. Levine produced later in the day receipts showing that he had paid the interest on the mortgage on his property, and all taxes and assessments. The Recorder then accepted his bond.

It is said that Recorder Goff's ruling will make it difficult in many cases to secure bail, for a certificate of valuation by a real estate expert costs $10.

WOMAN ASKS TO BE RESCUED

Claims She Is Held Prisoner on an Island by a Negro.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 21.—City Marshal Kuhn is in receipt of a letter from G. Herman of 3,253 Kapp Street, St. Louis, which says he was on the river Sept. 17, and picked up a bottle containing this message:

Please who gets this notify authorities that I am on Horse Island, captured by a negro fisherman while blackberrying. Please come quick. I live at Alton, Ill. BLANCHE MARTIN.

The woman is not known here, but the matter will be investigated.

A Blind Man's Wife Missing.

William Supleben, a blind man, who lives at Second and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, is searching for his wife, Mary, who disappeared Nov. 4, taking with her their four-year child, also named Mary.

At the time of the disappearance the family was living at 90A Third Place, Brooklyn. Supleben says Mary Dodson, his mother-in-law, was living with them at the time, and because of a disagreement between him and his mother-in-law he thinks Mrs. Dodson induced her daughter to leave.

Since the disappearance of his wife Supleben has become almost totally blind, and he begs that any person having knowledge of his wife's whereabouts will communicate with him.

CAVE DISCOVERED IN NEW-JERSEY

Large Underground Chamber Opened on a Farm Near Phillipsburg—Scientists Will Investigate.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Nov. 21.—There are a number of men at work quarrying stone on the Carpenter farm, a short distance from here. Yesterday one of the men struck his crowbar into what he thought was a piece of stone, and, to his surprise the crowbar went into the earth and disappeared. This led to an investigation, and a mammoth cave was discovered.

So far as the explorations of the cave have gone, it has been found that there is a main chamber about 150 feet in diameter, branching off from which are a number of passages. From some of these there is a rush of air, which leads to the belief that there is an opening to the cave somewhere. Great pieces of something which looks like petrified wood have been taken from the cave, and there are millions of stalactites, some of them marvelously beautiful. The specimens taken out have been sent to Philadelphia for examination by geologists, antiquarians, and archaeologists.

The farm is owned by Mr. Carpenter, but at present is being conducted by Howard Richards, who is trying to purchase it from its original owner. It is believed that the find is of great value from a scientific standpoint, and may net the owner a large price.

WORKING TO GET THE CONVENTION

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation Will Communicate with the National Republican Committee.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation to boom this city as a meeting place for political conventions and other large gatherings met yesterday. Discussion of methods of work led to the adoption of a motion offered by ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, that the committee be increased to not less than 100 members.

It was decided to open communication at once with the Republican National Committee in the hope of securing the convention of that party next Summer.

A proposition that the committee be divided into two working bodies, one of Democrats and one of Republicans, was dismissed. The committee will be non-partisan.

San Francisco Hard at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A delegation of nineteen leading citizens of California will be in Washington within a week, to urge the selection of San Francisco as the place for the National Republican Convention. Nearly $85,000 has been guaranteed to the local Finance Committee for a bid for the convention, but the committee wants to be able to offer the National Republican Committee actual cash, and in order to determine just how much money can be put into the hands of the National Committee on demand, the Finance Committee will have a meeting Friday.

WILL RETALIATE ON PRUSSIA

Missouri Law Provides for a "Tit for Tat" in Insurance Business.

James R. Waddill, Insurance Superintendent of Missouri, has made the first move against the Prussian insurance companies by announcing, in a latter to Theodore W. Letton, the Chicago manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, Prussia, his intention as follows:

Unless this action of the Prussian Government is modified, and just treatment is accorded to American companies having large interests in Prussia and other parts of the German Empire, it is now my purpose to refuse to insurance companies of Prussia a renewal of their authority to do business in the State of Missouri on the 1st of next February, when their present authority will expire.

The action to which Mr. Waddill refers was the successive adding of increased burdens to the American insurance companies with the ultimate effect of forcing them out of Prussia. Mr. Waddill says:

It is easy to see through the filmy meshes of sophistry with which the Prussian Minister seeks to cover up this transaction, and make it appear that the companies refused to comply with the requirements of the Prussian Government. It is equally apparent that the requirements were made successively with the deliberate and fixed purpose of forcing the companies to abandon Prussia.

Mr. Waddill's action was taken following the conference of Insurance Superintendents in the Hoffman House last week, and is made possible by the retaliatory law of Missouri, which Mr. Waddill says, "requires me to mete out to companies of other States and Governments the same treatment that those States or Governments mete out to companies which are foreign to them."

Whether or not this course is pursued in other States, it is believed the action of Superintendent Pierce in refusing to issue a certificate to the Hamburg-Magdeburg Company will be repeated.

FOR RELIGION IN PUBLIC CHARITY

Mr. Henry Would Have Brooklyn's Board Protestant and Catholic.

Commissioner Charles J. Henry of the Department of Charities, Brooklyn, is of the opinion that the department should be bi-sectarian, as between Catholics and Protestants, and bi-partisan. Commissioner Henry yesterday said:

"We are called upon every day to see that children are committed to different homes. Some of these youngsters belong to Catholic families and others to Protestant families, and in almost every case the parents or guardians want to see a Commissioner of their own faith. And I believe that their wishes should be respected.

"Furthermore, I do not believe that this department could be managed by one Commissioner. There is plenty of work for two, or even three, executives here. Under the present board, a Commissioner can always be found at the office from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., while, at the same time, a second Commissioner will be out at Flatbush, looking after what may arise there."

The present Commissioners are Adolph Simis and John H. Burtis, Protestants, and Charles J. Henry, Catholic. Mr. Burtis is a Republican, and Mr. Simis and Mr. Henry are Democrats.

HUGO HIRSH'S CASE IN COURT

Long Island City Gleason Ballots for Justice Gaynor's Decision.

Justice Gaynor yesterday heard argument on the application of Hugo Hirsh, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, for the rejection of 681 Gleason ballots cast in Long Island City for Martin J. Keogh, his opponent. If the application is granted Mr. Hirsh will be a Justice of the Supreme Court.

He is represented by Henry A. Monfort. Elihu Root, Gen. B. F. Tracy, and William N. Dykman are Mr. Keogh's counsel.

Mr. Hirsh alleges that the Clerk of Queens County had no right to put the names of the regular Democratic candidates for State offices on the ballot of the Gleason party. This was done on the authority of Justice Cullen.

Arguing for Mr. Keogh, Mr. Root quoted the section of the statute of 1895 which reads:

No ballot shall be rejected on any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the voter's choice.

"That has always been the law in the courts," said Justice Gaynor, who reserved his decision.

Drowned in a Ferry Slip.

William Taylor, a tobacco dealer of this city, who lived at Laurel Hill, L. I., while walking from the ferry slip on to the Sag Harbor of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry Line on the Long Island City side, fell between the boat and the slip. Augustus Kebo, a deckhand, jumped after him, but when he was brought upon the pier he was dead. In his pocket was a life insurance policy for $5,000 and a considerable amount of money.

Failed to Keep a Chimney Clean.

WANTAGH, L. I., Nov. 21.—Miss Wetmore, the Long Island Railroad station agent here, has been given a vacation of ten days without pay for failing to clean the chimney of the station lantern on a

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Great Dullness, Accompanied by Sagging Prices.

GOLD SHIPMENTS STILL IN PROGRESS

Saturday's Outgo Likely to Amount to $4,000,000—Foreign Markets Somewhat Steadier—Leading Industrials Heavy.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was narrow and professional, but, notwithstanding slightly better prices in the early part of the session, traders were less confident than yesterday. London did very little, but, probably, bought more than it sold. There was little commission business, and the trading was in small lots.

The probable extent of the outward movement of gold was the chief topic of conversation. Arrangements for the shipment of $2,000,000 on Saturday were made, and it was pretty generally believed that about as much more would be taken to-morrow. Should this prove to be correct, the shipments this week will amount to $6,750,000, and the Treasury's gold reserve be reduced to about $84,000,000. The shipments of gold will be reflected in the bank statement by the loss of an equal amount of legal tenders, and the reserve will suffer proportionately. The banks last Saturday held about $20,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements. Money rates, however, show no disposition to harden as yet, but with a continuance of gold exports in the same volume for a few weeks, an advance in rates would not be unnatural. Cotton to-day advanced about 10 points, while, on the other hand, wheat sold at its lowest price of the season. The exchange market was unsettled, rates being somewhat lower as a result of the gold shipments as well as from a somewhat better supply of commercial bills.

The foreign markets were somewhat firmer, the improvement being attributed to the assistance rendered by the Rothschilds to a Paris house in difficulties. Such action, however, is doubtful material on which permanently to advance stocks. London was a buyer of Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul, and the former advanced somewhat sharply at the opening. But after the London market closed, prices here became heavy, and closed at the lowest of the day. In the Grangers, Rock Island lost ⅞, and the other members of the group each ⅛. Missouri Pacific lost a full point, and Kansas and Texas preferred, Reading and Southern common and preferred, fractions including from ⅛ to ⅝. The Industrials were fairly active, more than half of the entire day's business being in Tobacco, Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Western Union. The last named lost 1⅝ points, while Tobacco dropped 1¼, Chicago Gas 1, and Sugar ¾.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was not in great demand. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged as to conditions. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $101,093,740; balances, $5,282,563; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $428,136.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1½@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commerical.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30 premium. Boston—5 discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$75,887,343
Imports for the same period	25,099,332
Net exports	$50,738,011
Net exports to date, 1894	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893	1,707,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,657,364

THE IRON TRADE.

From The Iron Age.

There has been another week of dullness and forced realizing in Bessemer pig and steel billets, the former striking $12.25 and the latter $18. In other words, more than half of the great Summer advance has been lost. These prices are slightly under cost if the proposed advances in raw materials come, and if labor is to receive present wages. The great works ask $1 a ton more than these prices for 1896 delivery. In other lines the middlemen have been sellers, with the result of lower prices and an irregular market. Orders are coming in very slowly for structural and railroad materials. The immediate outlook is not cheerful, but there are powerful elements at work shaping matters toward a more favorable state of affairs.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas pf.	⅞
Lake Shore	1
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	⅝

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	⅝
American Tobacco	⅝
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	⅝
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	⅞
Great Northern pf.	5½
Illinois Steel	¾
Missouri Pacific	2½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	1
Western Union	⅞

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330
American Exchange	169
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chatham	300
Chemical	4000
Commerce	204
Continental	128½
Corn Exchange	290
Gallatin National	800
Greenwich	175
Hanover	515
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	188
Merchants'	130
Metropolitan	1
Mount Morris	115
New-Amsterdam	235
New-York	580
New-York County	378
Park	167
Seaboard National	410
Second National	105
State of New-York	110
Third National	105
West Side	330
Western National	113

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	20	150
*American Sugar Refining	100⅝	101⅜	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝	18,755
*American Sugar Refining pf.	99	99	99	99	97⅝	98⅜	19
American Tobacco	85½	85⅝	84¼	84⅝	84⅝	84⅞	10,485
American Tobacco pf.	102	102½	101	101	100	103	103
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	2,470
Brunswick Company	57⅛	57⅛	57¼	57¼	56½	58	125
Canada Southern	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	100
Canadian Pacific	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	58	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18½	300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	65	65	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	10,985
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅝	1,103
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	86	85½	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	3,220
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	75¼	74¾	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	6,925
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126½	127½	117
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75¾	75¾	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75	3,020
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59½	60½	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	160	160	160	167	168	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31¼	31	31	31	31½	300
Consolidated Gas Company	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	148	140	270
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	128⅝	129¼	328
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	45	45⅝	400
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19½	1,660
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	96	97½	130
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	34	40	100
General Electric	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	30¼	30⅝	200
Great Northern pf.	118	118	118	118	117	120	150
Illinois Steel Company	77	77	77	77	77	79	100
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10½	100
Laclede Gas	23	23	23	23	23	24	200
Laclede Gas pf.	87	87	87	87	85	88	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	72½	73	100
Lake Shore	150	151	150	150½	150½	151	2,150
Long Island	83	83	83	83	82½	85	110
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	345
Louisville & Nashville	53	53½	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	5,900
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	200
Manhattan Consolidated	90⅝	100½	99	90½	96½	99¾	5,618
*Metropolitan Traction	114½	114½	114½	114½	111½	113	13
Minn. & St. Louis	23	23	23	23	22⅜	23¼	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	84½	5
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	53	53	52½	52½	52	53	200
Missouri Pacific	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅝	4,765
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅞	825
*National Lead Company	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	31⅛	237
*National Lead Company pf.	90½	92	90½	90½	91½	91½	50
New-York Central	23	23	23	23	22½	25	216
New-England	100	100	100	100	100	100¼	200
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	50	50	50	50	50	51	200
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13⅝	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞			200
North American	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		125
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	216
Northern Pacific pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	60
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	220
Pacific Mail	15¼	15¼	15	15	14⅜	14⅝	230
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅝	412
Philadelphia & Reading	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	848
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	10½	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	5	10
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	97½	5,800
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	160	160	160	160	167	168½	2
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	118	118	123
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	10
St. Paul & Omaha	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41	41½	105
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	113	100
Southern Pacific	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	440
Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	2,700
Southern Railway pf.	34¾	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	34	1,195
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32	32½	900
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	95	9	9	9	½	¾	600
Union Pacific	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	400
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	14	14	14	14	13½	14	640
*United States Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13	200
*United States Leather pf.	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69	50
Wabash pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	2,060
Western Union Telegraph	19¼	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	1,650
Wheeling & Lake Erie	88¼	88½	87	87½	87½	87½	14,569
Total sales	14	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	300
*Unlisted.							122,904

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	300

Bonds.

Akron & C Junc 1st	1,000	102½	
Am Dock & Imp 5s	2,000	110⅜	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	5,000	72¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	12,000	80½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	20,000	78	
	2,000	78¼	
	3,000	78	
	1,000	78¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	5,000	40¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmnt paid	10,000	27	
	20,000	26¾	
	25,000	26¾	
Baltimore & Ohio 6s 1885-1925	5,000	120	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	5,000	116½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	3,000	105½	
	1,000	105	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	2,000	103	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	7,000	109¼	
Collat Trust 5s	2,000	101⅝	
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	106	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	10,000	79½	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	6,000	96¼	
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A	1,000	119	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	2,000	109¾	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120½	
Chic, Burl & Quincy Denver Div 4s	1,000	96	
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	2,000	101¼	
Chic & N W S F 5s	1,000	103	
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 Registered	5,000	109	
Chic, R I & Pac 6s Registered	5,000	130	
Chic, St P & M 1st	9,000	120	
C, St P, M & O Cons	10,000	130	
	2,000	129¼	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	5,000	109	
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s	3,000	93	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	1,000	114½	
Den & Rio G'de 1st	5,000	114⅜	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	7,000	109	
	1,000	108½	
Total sales			

Det, Mac & Mar L G	5,000	21	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	3,000	107¾	
	4,000	107½	
Erie 5th Ext Gld 4s	4,000	110	
Escan & L Sup 1st	1,000	110½	
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	3,000	65	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	1,000	92	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 5s	3,000	94¼	
Intern'l & Gt N 1st	1,000	117½	
Gt N 2d Mtge	1,000	76	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	98	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	1,000	76	
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	77	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	3,000	96¾	
	3,000	96¾	
	3,000	96½	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	1,000	114½	
	2,000	115	
	1,000	114¾	
Lo, N A & Chic G M	2,000	74½	
Metropolitan Elev 1st	2,000	121¾	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	8,000	106¾	
	1,000	106¾	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac Wn 5s	1,000	120½	
Mineral Point Div	2,000	108	
Southwest Div	1,000	117	
Minn & St L Con 5s	1,000	102¾	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	500	86½	
	500	86	
	1,000	86¼	
	19,000	86	
	1,000	86¼	
	9,000	86	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	10,000	61	
	5,000	61½	
	10,000	61	
	5,000	61½	
Mo Pac 1st Cons	3,000	98	
	1,000	97¼	
Nash, C & St L 1st	7,000	132	
N Y Cent Deb 5s	1,000	108	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	1,000	103¼	
N Y & Har'l 1st Reg	6,000	114	
N Y, Lake E & W'n	2,000	115	
New 2d Consol, J P M & Co or D M & Co Certificates Stamped	25,000	74	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	10,000	134⅝	
	9,000	134½	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	3,000	20f	110⅝
North Pac 1st Coup	6,000	117¼	
North Pac 2d Coup	2,000	103⅜	

North Pac Cons 5s	1,000	37¼	
Trust Receipts	9,000	37	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	1,000	80	
North'n Ry of Cal 5s	8,000	93¼	
	7,000	93⅝	
Ohio Southern 1st	23,000	92	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	3,000	92¼	
	1,000	92½	
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	7,000	85⅝	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	92	
	35,000	92½	
	10,000	91⅝	
Oregon Short Line 6s	4,000	110⅝	
	1,000	110¼	
	14,000	110½	
	7,000	110¾	
	2,000	110¼	
	2,000	110½	
	15,000	110⅝	
	11,000	110¾	
Oreg S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s	10,000	20	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000	82	
	5,000	82¼	
	6,000	82½	
	16,000	83	
	5,000	83¼	
	17,000	83½	
	13,000	83¾	
	5,000	84	
	1,000	83¾	
	4,000	83½	
	1,000	83¼	
	4,000	83½	
	10,000	84½	
Ohio & Mississippi 2d	6,000	119½	
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	2,000	114	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	2,000	103½	
Peo & Eastern 1st	3,000	81	
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc	20,000	1½	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	20,000	79	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	31⅝	
2d Pref Inc	25,000	17	
	5,000	17½	
	10,000	17¼	
	20,000	17½	
	5,000	17	
	5,000	16⅞	
3d Pref Inc	10,000	16½	
	10,000	12	
	2,000	11¾	
Rio G'de S'n 1st	1,000	90	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	76½	
	32,000	77	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000c	84	

St L & Iron Mt 2d	8,000	101¾	
St L Southw'n 1st	5,000	74½	
St P & Sioux C 1st	1,000	129	
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	20,000	65	
	15,000	64	
	10,000	63⅞	
	15,000	64	
	5,000	64¾	
	1,000	64½	
	5,000	64¼	
	20,000	64	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	85¾	
	1,000	85½	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	10,000	105	
S'n Railway 1st 5s	15,000	96	
	15,000	95¾	
	1,000	96	
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s	4,000	103	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	10,000	95	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	95¼	
	1,000	88¾	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	1,000	23	
	1,000	22¾	
	1,000	22½	
	1,000	22¼	
Union Elev 1st 6s	4,000	103½	
	2,000	104¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	14,000	108¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	4,000	104½	
Union Pac 6s, 1898	1,000	100	
	2,000	100¼	
	14,000s3	100¾	
	47,000	100¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	4,000	100¾	
	2,000	100½	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	6,000	95	
Un Pac Col Tr 6s	1,000	96½	
Un Pac Ext S F'd 8s	2,000	90	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	5,000	38¼	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	110½	
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	111½	
	36,000	106¼	
	3,000	106¼	
	1,000	106½	
	1,000	106¾	
Det & Chic Ext	2,000	97½	
Wabash 2d	2,000	76½	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	10,000	28¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s	5,000	107½	
	2,000	107½	
	1,000	107¾	
Registered	2,000	106¾	
	1,000	106¼	
W Va, Cent & P 1st	10,000	110½	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	54	
			$1,446,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	151
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
American Coal	100	125
American C. Oil pf.	67	68
American District Tel.	35	40
American Express	115	117¼
American T. & C.	92	
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25	26½
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf. (new)	5	10
Boston Air Line pf.	104	105½
Buffalo, R. & P.		20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.		54
Bur., C. R. & N.	107	
Cedar F. & M.	60	
Central Pacific		10
Chicago & Alton	160	161¼
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	102
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147	150
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	4	5
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	4	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	4	8
Col. & H. Coal		98
Col., H. V. & T.	3	3½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	21¾
Commercial Cable	59	61
Consolidated Coal	162	165
Del., Lack. & Western	33	
Denver & Rio Grande	166	168
D. M. & Ft. D.	12¾	13¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	8	9
*D., S. S. & A.	49	53
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	6½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	10¼	12½
Evansville & Terre Haute	60	
Flint & P. M.	26½	30
G. B. & W., t. r.	10	18
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	¼	¾
Homestake		⅝
Houston & Texas	30	32
Illinois Central	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	97	98½
Iowa Central pf.	16½	
Kan. & Michigan	34	35
Keokuk & D. M.	7	8
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	2½	4
King & Pem.	17½	
Lake Erie & Western	3	5
L., N. A. & C. pf.	22	23
L., St. L. & T.	26	27
Mah. Coal R.	⅛	4
Manhattan Beach	108	
Maryland Coal pf.	4½	7
*Unlisted.	48	60

	Bid.	Asked.
Mich.-Pen. Car		20¾
Mich.-Pen. Car pf.		61
Mexican National certfs.	1⅛	2½
Minn. Iron	98	100
Mobile & Ohio	69	70
N. C. & St. L.	19	20
National Starch	75	85
National Starch 1st pf.	5	7
National Starch 2d pf.	42	50
New Central Coal	20	25
New-Jersey Central	6	9
N. Y. & N. H.	107½	108
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	185	186½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	75
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	28½	31
N. Y., S. & W.	11	28
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	11	11¾
Norfolk & Southern	31½	32½
Norfolk & Western	70	80
Norfolk & Western pf.	3	5
Northwestern Tel.	10	10½
Ohio Southern	109½	
Ontario Mining	5	15
Oregon Improvement	8¾	10
Oregon R. & N.	4½	7
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	19	23
Pennsylvania Coal	8	8⅞
Peoria & Eastern	320	
Pitts. & W. pf.	5	
Pullman Palace Car Co.	165	32
Quicksilver		168
Quicksilver pf.	2	3
Rens. & Sar.		161½
Rio Grande Western	180	
Rio Grande Western pf.	17	19
St. J. & G. I.	39	41
St. Paul & Duluth	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	26	29
St. Paul & Omaha pf.		90
Silver bullion certificates	121	123
Toledo & Ohio Central	67¼	67¾
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	34	40
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	75	77½
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	9
U. P. D. & G.	15	17½
United States Express	4	5
United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	27	28
United States Rubber	35½	38
United States Rubber pf.	93	94½
Virginia Midland	150	
Wells-Fargo Express	23	
*Western Union Beef	95	105
W. & L. E. pf.	8½	10
Wisconsin Central	40¾	42¼
	4¼	5

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	19	19	19	19	50
Am. Sug. Ref.	100⅞	101¼	100¾	100⅝	9,320
Am. Tobacco	85½	85⅝	84½	84½	6,190
A., T. & S. F.	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	710
Ark. City Imp.	24½	24½	24½	24½	20
Chicago Gas	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63¾	6,640
Ch., R. I. & P.	75⅞	75⅞	75	75	900
Ch., B. & Q.	85⅝	85⅞	85¼	85¼	3,000
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	75¼	74¾	74¾	4,930
Ch. & N. W.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	20
Dist. & C. F.	19⅜	19½	19¼	19½	100
Gen. Electric.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	40
Total sales					48,296

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, cfs.	27	27	26¾	26¾	$27,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	15,000
Total sales					$57,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	17	17	17	17	15,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	.12	1,500
Iron Silver	.25	.25	2.25	2.25	200
			.25	.25	200
Total sales					2,700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
La Crosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Ophir	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
Sm'l Hopes	.95	.95	.95	.95	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	57⅛	57⅛	56¼	56¼	458,000
May option	61⅝	61½	60⅝	60⅝	348,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	96½
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	165	
American Grocer 1st pf.		156
American Surety Company	212½	219½
American Typefounders	3¾	4
American Typefounders' pf.	24	26½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	107½	109
Bank of America	180	187
Barney & Smith Car	21

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

The Suburban Land and Investment Company.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders and owners of the bonds of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, dated Nov. 1, 1894, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust to the New-York Security and Trust Company of even date, will be held at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the 3RD DAY of NOVEMBER, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the following business or proposal, to wit:

That the date or time for the payment of the Interest Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, and May 1, 1896, on the bonds of the Suburban Land and Investment Company, secured by the mortgage or deed of trust to the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated Nov. 1, 1894, be and the same hereby is postponed and extended to the firs. day of November, 1896."

Bondholders are particularly requested to bring with them to said meeting all bonds owned by them in order to qualify and vote the amount of bonds owned.

New-York Security and Trust Co.,
Trustee.

46 Wall St., New-York City.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR, Counsel.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office December 1, the Debentures of Series 22, $50,000.

Due December 1, 1895,

AND WILL PAY IN ADVANCE Series 30 and 31, $144,000.

Due May 1, 1896.

NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Central Trust Company will receive proposals up to and including Nov. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale to it of First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, in accordance with Article 8 of the mortgage given by said Railroad Company Oct. 1, 1887, to secure said bonds. The Trustee reserves the right to accept or decline any or all proposals.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hampton Roads Hotel Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 66 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y., on the THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1895, at 1:15 o'clock.

WM. B. RANDALL,
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1895. Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING Company, 207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 13, 1895.—Dividend No. 18.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Dec. 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Nov. 23, and opened at 9 A. M., Dec. 2.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Sheriff has received two executions against Fritz Jauss, keeper of a wine saloon at 419 Sixth Avenue, one for $556 in favor of Charles Gruef & Co. for champagne, and the other for $151 in favor of E. Unger. It is said that Mr. Jauss gave his wife a bill of sale for his place a few months ago.

—Gerald Hull has been appointed receiver of the Don Enrique Mining Company of 84 Broadway by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court, on the application of Edward L. Patterson, who obtained a judgment against the company some time ago for $50,141.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Kugelman & Co., formerly exporters and commission merchants at 130 Pearl Street, in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank for $11,890, balance due on a note of $16,000 secured by 268 bales of tobacco.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Will & Jones, fruit and produce commission merchants at 122 Warren Street, for $8,505, in favor of the Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, N. Y. The headquarters of the firm are in Buffalo.

—The schedules of Elbert A. Briggs, who has been in the hardware business at 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $7,877, distributed among 110 creditors, and nominal assets of $5,000.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against Thomas Grimley of 30 Cortlandt Street in favor of the General Electric Company for $2,762 on a judgment entered against him yesterday for $5,420.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Lawrence Klosset, dealer in meat in Jefferson Market, for $1,177 in favor of the Eastmans Company of New-York.

—Julius Levy has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Rosenberg & Heitzner on the application of Julius Levy.

The wholesale grocery establishment of the Daniels Corneli Company at Manchester, N. H., was damaged $20,000 by fire; insured.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $500 against the Kent Glass Company of Kent, Ohio, in favor of Etienne L. Bel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Markets Lower and Speculation More Active.

LOWER WEST AND EASIER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Weak —Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

More activity was shown in the grain trading, but outsiders continued to hold off, and the business was mainly local scalping, with the West and foreign news the chief factors, and the close weak and lower. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Cotton was higher and showed renewed activity. Coffee gained a trifle, with a moderate business.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	67 @	67¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.85 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.50 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.70 @	5.75
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	15½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9⅝@	10¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.10 @	11.20
Lead	3.22½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were more active, and declined ½@⅞c through weaker cables, lower West, bearish crop reports, and free local liquidation, closing weak....Spot was easier and fairly active. Sales, 216,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba at 1¼c under December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3¼c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 1⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, and 136,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅜c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1¾c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 120,542 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 123,247 bushels; receipts, 333,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 363,700 bushels; in the interior, 975,000 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ⅛c higher to ⅛c lower, with trading only on local account....Spot was firmer, but dull; sales, 44,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 37⅜@38c, free on board, afloat, as to time, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms and 38c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 79,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 234,764 bushels; in the interior, 198,701 bushels....Clearances hence, 61,711 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,459 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and closed unchanged to ⅛c lower with the West and local realizing....Spot were dull and a trifle easier....Sales, 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c asked; No. 3 white at 23½@23⅝c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@28c for 36,000 bushels....Receipts, 87,600 bushels; exports, 810 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	1,565,000	64 1-16@64 11-16	64⅛
January	120,000	65¼ @65⅜	65⅛
May	1,735,000	68⅜ @67⅛	68¼
July	275,000	67⅛ @67¾	67⅝
Total	3,695,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	36 @36⅛	36⅛
December	15,000	35¼@ ..	35⅛
May	110,000	35¼@35 9-16	35½
Total	135,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	..	@	28
December	50,000	23¼@ ..	23¼
January	5,000	23⅝@ ..	23⅝
February	5,000	23⅝@ ..	23⅝
No. 2 white—			
June	15,000	27 @27¼	..
Total	75,000		

FLOUR—There was a general desire to sell at concessions, owing to the weakness in wheat, but buyers held off. Sales, 8,100 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents and 3,500 bbls clears, at quotations, and 2,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.70....Arrivals, 13,046 bbls and 24,940 sacks; exports, 10,780 bbls and 41,340 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 95,415 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25 per bbl; supers, $2.65@$2.70; No. 2, $2.80@$3; No. 1, $3@$3.10; clears, $3.15@$3.35; straights, $3.40@$3.50; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.45; patents, $3.50@$3.90; city (usteby) brands, $4@$4.25; city clears, $4 per bbl; extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $2@$2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.80; No. 2, $2.25@$2.50; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.65@$3.15; straights, $3.10@$3.40; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Slow demand and weak at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 41¼@42c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Demand moderate at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Saganmore, $2.45; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 80@85c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The climbing of the Western packers for crude, in bulk, at the mills has led to stronger prices all through the cotton belt. Memphis made 22c, and has that price further bid from refineries close to the point of shipment, as permitted by the transportation rate. Local and Western refiners paid 21c to Southeast coast sections, and Texas is making and effort for 21c. The position South is in sharp contrast to the tone here. It is almost impossible to sell important lots of refined here, and to move even small lots it is necessary where they are upon deck to accept an easier price. Thus about 100 bbls prime yellow brought 29c, while another lot of a little more than 100 bbls distinctly prime sold at 29½c. There are offerings steadily of the recent large speculative lots at 29½c, while the demand is not of a character to consider them. All important buying interests hesitate here, even more than latterly, and, as influenced by the decline for pure lard, which now stands at 5.70@5.75c for cash, while the lowest price ever reached for it in New-York many years ago was 5.02½c. Good off grade yellow is nominally 28c. Crude, in barrels, has a little urgent demand from the refiners for the make of white oil, and, being scarce, might reach 26c, with 25½c bid....LINSEED was in moderate demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta, at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firm, with 6c asked for Ceylon; Cuylon at 5½c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Oil opened, and lowest, $1.50; highest, $1.62; closed, $1.58 here and at Oil City, Standard's price, $1.55.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were further depressed under the steady, large arrivals of hogs; pork sold off 10c; lard, 5@7½ points, and bacon 5 points; the business was fair in cash, but dull in a speculative way; Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 36,000 head; the week's hog packing at the 510,000 head; same time last year, 595,000 head.

LARD—The West was weak under the pressure from hogs, and 5@7½c lower, where November closed at 5.37½c, December 5.42½c, nominal; January, 5.45@5.52½c, closing at 5.45@5.47½c, and May at 5.70@5.75c, closing at 5.70c; here cash was offered down to 5.75c, and had hardly important demand, although 5.70c was a possible selling price; tank lard was at 5.42½@5.45c; city steam was weak at 5.40c. Sales, 50 tcs November option, closed at 5.75c, nominal; refined had a moderate demand; Continent, 6.25c; South American, 6.60c; compound, 4.75@5.12½c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The West was weak and dull at 10c decline, where November closed at $7.80, nominal, while December was $7.92, down to, and closing at $7.85, nominal; January, $8.80@$8.90, closing at $8.80; May, $9.17½@$9.27½, closing at $9.17½; here there was a small export business at steady prices. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.75@$12.25.

BACON—The short rib trading was slack at 5c lower prices, with, at the West, November closing at $4.85, nominal, while January was $4.45@$4.50, closing at $4.45; May, $4.70@$4.75, closing at $4.70.

CUT MEATS—Trading was light generally, with prices rather easy. City pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; clear bellies, 5⅝c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unsettled in price; quoted at from $18 to $14 at the West, and $14@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at higher prices here. Receipts at the West, 91,889 head; same time last year, 93,656 head. Chicago—Active; light average strong; other average weak; $3.35@$3.65. St. Louis—Steady; $3@$3.65. Omaha—Steady; $3.25@$3.50. Pittsburg—Steady; $3.60@$3.75. Milwaukee—$3.40@$3.55. Kansas City—Steady; $3.30@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.75. Indianapolis—Steady; $3.60@$3.70. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4⅞c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5⅛c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The offerings of city were small, with 4⅛c bid, and special lots, 4 3-16c, showing steadiness. Demands were moderate, but quite equal to the supply. Of country-made, sales of 100,000 lb, in lots, at 4@4⅜c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the temper was dull; the pressers asked 5¾c, but bidding was not better than 5¼c. In lard stearine, nothing of consequence done; Western, nominally, 6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed quiet at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with a scarcity of sellers and fair local buying. Havre was steady at ½@⅝f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅝ pfennig down....Spot Rio neglected, but steady at 15¼@15¼c for No. 7. Sales, 450 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 14.40c; February, 500 bags at 14.10c; March, 1,250 bags at 13.95c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 14.40c, 750 bags at 14.45c; February, 250 bags at 14.15c; March, 500 bags at 13.95c; May, 1,000 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.50c, 250 bags at 13.45c; total, 3,250 bags. Exchange, 95 points paid to exchange 250 bags, May for December; total for day, 6,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 14.25@14.30c; February, 14.05@14.15c; March, 13.90@13.95c; April, 13.80@13.70c; May, 13.40@13.50c; June, 13@13.10c; July, 12.80@12.85c; August, 12.70@12.80c; September, 12.65@12.75c; October, 12.50@12.60c; November, 14.35@14.45c; December, 14.35@14.45c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	264,640
Arrivals—S. S. Manitoba, Rio...	3,758
Arrivals—S. S. Manitoba, Santos, 1,000—	4,758
Total	269,398
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,047
Total stock in New-York to-day	264,351
Total stock in Baltimore	27,479
Deliveries yesterday	288—27,196
Total stock in New-Orleans	49,986
Deliveries yesterday	1,015—48,971
	76,167
Total stock in United States	340,518
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 20	123,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 20	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 20	55,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 18	19,000
	209,000
Total	549,518
Same time 1894	475,824

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ....15¼@15½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	2.30 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Business Rates: Java, 21@31c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21¼@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17¼@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@19c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16¼@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@20¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18¼c; Bucaramanga, 18@21¼c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19¼c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and fairly active on local account, with prices influenced early by the advance at Liverpool, and later by increased outside buying orders, and closing firm at 9@11 points advance....Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling, and on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, 1¼c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 29-32c off; low middling stained, 1⅛c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.21@8.22	....	....	....
December	8.21@8.22	8.22	8.08	6,800
January	8.25@ ..	8.26	8.17	71,000
February	8.30@8.31	8.30	8.22	7,800
March	8.34@8.35	8.35	8.27	94,300
April	8.38@8.40	8.38	8.30	5,500
May	8.43@8.44	8.44	8.36	9,000
June	8.47@8.48	8.48	8.41	1,300
July	8.49@8.50	8.48	8.43	1,600
August	8.51@8.53	8.45	8.45	200
October	8.16@8.18	8.06	8.06	200
Total				197,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

	S.	B. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6619	11832	3258	8563	5980	....
N. Orleans	7460	15293	17839	14888	9115	....
Mobile	935	2727	2542	1460	1319	....
Savannah	5087	2519	5234	5469	2818	....
Charleston	2357	1756	1665	1232	1530	....
Wilming'n	839	1308	1527	1277	1042	....
Norfolk	1980	2238	2045	1460	1285	....
New-York	....	3981	....	337	30	....
Boston	680	1090	521	807	860	....
Phila.	250	150	98	219	127	....
West Point	1731	2094	3841	1050	2396	....
Total	27942	44983	38540	36822	26011	....
This day						
last week	27913	38817	43525	32100	25667	34224
This day						
last year	47308	71409	69653	48869	41308	52903

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine goods firm and offered sparingly, with demand fair....New-Orleans centrifugals, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand moderate, with better assortments and steady prices....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5½c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@65c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted steady....Refined unchanged and in limited demand....Raw Sugars—Muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; crushed, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4⅛@4⅝c; standard A, 4⅛c; off A, 4 1-16@4¼c; softs, 3¾@4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The feeling on strictly choice marrow is steady, with most sales at $1.60; some marks just a little off have been shaded 2½@5c; medium are slow, and while $1.45 is generally asked, a few sales are reported at $1.42½; pea are dull at $1.40, and have not been over plenty; red kidney slightly weaker; best marks can be bought at $1.82½; other varieties dull and unsettled. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, medium, $1.42½@1.45; do, pea, $1.40; do, red kidney, $1.80@$1.82½; do, white kidney, $1.75@$1.80; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, Lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, bbls, 85c; do, bags, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—There are light receipts of fancy creamery and about enough demand to clean up, with price ruling steady; other grades, including June stock, are quiet....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 17@22½c; Western, 14@23c; do, extra, 23c; do, June, 15@21c; State dairy, 12@21c; do, extra, 21c; Western imitation creamery, 12@18c; do, factory, 8½@16c.

CHEESE—Fancy stock holds about steady, without, however, much interest on the part of buyers....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, do, part skims, 8½@7½c; do, full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS—Choice lots in moderate supply and steady; other qualities quiet. State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23@24½c; do, fair to good, 21@22c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.25; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, case, $3.50@$4.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples arrive only in moderate quantity, and there is fairly prompt sale for all fine export lots, for fancy greenings, and for best grades of table fruits. Undergrades quiet. Pears steady for the few really fine lots of good variety, but common kinds and common qualities of all kinds are slow sale. Grapes dull, except for unusually good quality. Cranberries active and firm. We quote—Apples, fancy Northern Winter fruit, per bbl, $2.50@$3.50; do, State, king, $2.50@$3.50; snow, $2.50@$3.25; Baldwin, $1.75@2.25; greening, $1.75@2.50; up-river Baldwin and greening, $1.25@2.25; Virginia winesap, $2.25@$3; do, other red, $1.50@2.50; Western, Ben Davis, $1.75@2.25; pears, Boston, Seckel, per box, $3@$4; do, Bosc and Sheldon, $2@$3; do, other kinds, $1@$2; do, nearby late kinds, per bbl, $1@$3. Grapes, State Concord, per basket, 9@12c; do, Catawba, 9@11c; do, up-river, crates, 40@75c; wine grapes, per lb, 1@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, Western, per bbl, $3@$4; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. DRIED—After waiting some time in the hope of securing some advantage on evaporated apples, exporters have commenced to fill their November contracts, and the increased trade is causing a firmer market. Sun-dried apples unchanged in price, but are quiet. Chops steady. Cores and skins in small supply. Raspberries sold at 20c and buyers are still looking for stock. Cherries and blackberries steady. California fruits moving out pretty well, and there is a firm tone to values. We quote—Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, choice, 6¼@6½c; do, prime, 5¾@6c; do, common to good, 4¾@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, 2¼@3c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, peeled, Southern, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 9½@13c; peaches, peeled, 13@15c; prunes, 4@8c.

GAME—Fresh quail are firm for choice large, but most lots run small, and some more or less soft, and such grades sell slowly at irregular prices. Grouse very scarce and wanted at firm prices; near-by partridges steady; Western plenty; quality irregular and sell slowly at a wide range. Wild ducks firm for choice heavy of all kinds. Venison slow. Rabbits in better demand and steadier. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 30@35c; grouse, $1@$1.20; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25; do, frozen, $2@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, red head, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@85c; do, teal, 30@55c; rabbits, 25@35c; venison, fresh saddles, per lb, 18@20c; do, whole deer, 12c@14c; do, frozen saddles, 17@19c.

POULTRY—LIVE—Receipts 4 cars; demand light and market weak and lower for all weighing stock. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, per lb, 8c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—The weather has turned colder, and while the general demand is not specially active, the feeling is a shade firmer on turkeys, chickens, and fowls. Exceptionally large and fancy ice-packed turkeys are held a little higher than we quote, but as a selling basis, 10c is all that can be depended upon, with buyers very particular at that figure, and the larger proportion of the available supply is still offering at 9@9½c, while there are plenty of good useful turkeys, but small and thin, obtainable at 8@8¼c, and poorer grades range down to 5@6c. Fowls and chickens are both in moderate supply, and a shade higher. Choice Spring ducks and geese in fair request and steady, but ordinary slow and irregular. Squabs plenty and weak. If weather continues cold, dry-packed will have the preference, but the lots here from any distance were packed and shipped in warm weather, and nearly all open up more or less out of condition, and have to sell at low and irregular prices, though fancy lots would readily be at a premium if here. We quote: Turkeys, young, 5@10c; fowls, 8½@9¼c; old cocks, 5½@6c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western dry picked, 9½@10½c; do, scalded, 9½@10c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 10@13c; do, Long Island, 11@14c; do, Western, 7@11c; geese, Eastern, 12@15c; do, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in free supply and easy. Onions plentiful and freely offered. Potatoes, Maine, $1@$1.12; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 65@90c; Jersey, 85@85c; sweets, $2@$4.25. cauliflower, bbl, 50@$3; cabbage, per 100, $1.50@$3.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1.50@$3; eggplant, bbl, $2.50@$3.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 80c@$1; do, yellow, 90c@$1.25; peas, basket, $1@$2; do, crate, $1@$2.50; string beans, basket, 50c@$1; squash, bbl, 40@50c; turnips, bbl, 60@65c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—With moderate receipts and a good demand, the market is firm for all grades of both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 87½@90c; do, No. 3 to 1, 70@85c; do, clover and mixed, 65@75c; do, salt, 45c; straw, long rye, 60@65c; do, short rye, 45@50c; do, oat, 40@45c; do, wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Local trade very light, with values unchanged. The crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old odds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Demand very slow and prices about nominal. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20@30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½@22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21@24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22@25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo selected, 20@25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10@18 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10@18 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24@30 lb, 12@13c; wet salted, Havana, as they run, 35@50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A fair export inquiry and a light local trade at steady prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy backs, 22@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 30@32c; seconds, 28@30c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34@36c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin easy at 14.30@14.35. Copper easy at 11.10@11.20c. Lead quiet at 3.22½c. Spelter dull at 3.55@3.65c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Another Piece of Broadway Property—Lots and Dwellings Disposed Of—Auction Details.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold a plot between one and two lots in size on Broadway, near Houston Street, for something under $200,000. The details are withheld for the present.

Mr. John H. Jacobus has sold for Miss Lucy D. Booth and others to Dr. William J. Larmer, at $25,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 127 West Twelfth Street, 23 by 65 by 103.3.

The price paid by August Jacobs for the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street was $77,500. The brokers were the firm of Leonard J. Carpenter.

A distinct advance in method has been made by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, in appointing a special board of appraisers for property in the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, which includes all of the city above Eighty-sixth Street. The board consists of John B. Ketchum, W. A. Martin, John W. Hotaling, and Henry S. Tiffany. Two of these are brokers and agents, and the others are large real estate owners. The headquarters of the board is in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. H. R. Ickelheimer has bought for his sister, Mrs. Seligman, of Isaac Brandon, the four-story dwelling, 39 East Seventy-second Street, 22.6 by 65 by 102.2, at about $57,500.

Mrs. Kate P. Stokes has sold to the Brown estate of Providence, R. I., at $77,850, the three and one-half story brownstone dwelling 7 West Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Mr. J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for Alfred Wagstaff to John R. Todd three lots on the west side of Columbus Avenue, 25 feet south of Eighteth Street, 76.6 by 100.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy and Park Commissioner Smith Ely have sold seventy lots out of their holdings at New-Utrecht, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, for the new Bay Ridge Parkway, at $16,776.

Ex-Judge Leo C. Dessar has sold to Peter Wagner the two lots at the southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by receiver's orders, to Carleton J. Barnes, at $500, the right, title, and interest of the Cross Creek Mining Company to claims and property in Eagle County, Col.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, at $7,500, to Charles S. Kendall, the lot, 25 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, extending to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, John Murray and another, the two-story brick stable 613 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. Alan S. Goldring sold, under foreclosure, at $12,000, to Jacob Korn, the three-story front and rear frame tenements 340 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to Alfred J. Adams, at $51,050, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 646 Hudson Street, extending to 114 Perry Street, 25.4 by 90.5 by 23 by 98.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, J. D. R. Baldwin, referee, 690 and 692 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story and basement brick and frame clubhouse. Due on judgment, $8,265; on prior mortgage, $7,500.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 231 and 233 West Sixty-first Street, north side, beginning 325 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $1,175.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, August Kleinan, auctioneer, lot on east side of Anthony Avenue, 105.70 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 142.45 by 26.03 by 135.20. Due on judgment, $4,030.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Pratt Avenue, east side, 625 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by George W. Ellers of Mount Vernon, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 432 West Nineteenth Street, by Charles Hoerle of 409 West Twenty-second Street, for a four-story brick stable; cost, $10,000.

No. 47 Ann Street, by James S. Barclay of 41 Liberty Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts; cost, $50,000.

Willard Street, north side, 260 feet west of Vario Avenue, by Lola M. Au of Woodlawn Heights, for four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $9,200.

Watson Street, southwest corner of Ash Street, William's Bridge, by Toney Cancro of 344 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Walnut Avenue, east side, Arden property, William's Bridge, by Charles D. Schirmer of 359 West Forty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Jefferson Avenue, west side, 91 feet north of Tremont Avenue, by Abram Coster of 751 Vanderbilt Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings; cost, $7,000.

Second Avenue and Ninety-first Street, southeast corner, also east side of Second Avenue, 25.11 feet south of Ninety-first Street, by Jacob Gross of 280 East Seventy-eighth Street, for four five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $79,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Walter R. White of Inwood, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 105 Washington Square South, by Judson Memorial Church (Building Committee) of Montclair, George W. Murray, Secretary, for a two-story brick lodging house for servants; cost, $2,000.

No. 703 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by Thomas J. Brittain of 708 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 89 and 91 West Third Street, by J. R. & R. P. Palmersberg of 89, 91, and 122 West Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $1,200.

No. 235 Elizabeth Street, by estate of John Callahan, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,882 Bailey Avenue, by John Parsons of King's Bridge, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

No. 22 West Houston Street, by Paul Sonntag of 324 Pleasant Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick factory and store; cost, $750.

No. 1,882 Third Avenue, by the estate of H. M. Ahrens, James M. Bowers, executor, 54 William Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $350.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

CHERRY ST, s s, 418.7 Anthony J. Griffin to Katharine L. Griffin $1
MADISON ST, 138; Abraham Schwint and wife to Ralph Monell 39,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 170; Mary M. Field and Sarah A. F. Morrison, executrices, and Samuel B. Field, executor of Robert M. Field, to Henry Stemme 15,500
RIVINGTON ST, 144; Toby Greenberg to Esther Silberman 1
CLINTON ST, 147 and 149; Leah J. Simpson to Joseph Boltan 50,000
BROADWAY, 494; Louis Schoolherr and wife to William Gilllian 100,000
84TH ST, s s, 590 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Richard Collins and Minturn Post Collins 207,500
14TH ST, n s, 79.3 ft e of 2d Av, 26.2x103.3; Alfred Dodge and wife to John A. Anger 32,000
32D ST, s s, 251.10 ft e of Broadway, 25x98.9; Archibald D. Russell and wife to William C. Muschenheim 74,500
15TH ST and 2D AV, s e corner, 30.7x128.3, one-half share; Louis Ottmann to Julia Hoffmann 1
44TH ST, n s, 91 ft e of 9th Av, 27.6x100.5; Henry Waters and wife to Marx Goodman, one-half part 1
WEST END AV and 80TH ST, s e corner, 102.2x150; Susannah P. Lilienthal to Joseph E. Weed 1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102.2x100; Joseph E. Weed to the Metropolitan Improvement Company 1
85TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, or Drive, 100.10x102.2x98.7x102.2; Frank W. Arnold referee, to the Colonial Bank 110,000
84TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 126.8x102.2x82.3, to drive, x112.8; Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson and wives to Joseph E. Weed 1
78TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x102.2; Anna E. Williamson to William A. Hoe and George E. Hoe 18,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 25x114; Henry E. Markham to Adolyn M. Smith. 1
ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER TO East Chester at e corner of land conveyed and land of Isaac H. Watson, 208.7x irregular; Henry W. Taft and wife to Edward H. Landon, all title... 10
LOT 435, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Noah Noonan 450
LOTS 247 and 250, map of Arden property; Alfred Urbansky and wife to Lily L. Shirmer 1

CARPETS. RUGS. The new importation of German Axminster Rugs at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St., is quite up in beauty to the lot just sold.

3D AV, s s, Lots 691 and 732, map of Wakefield, 200x114; also, s e corner of 3d Av and 3d St, Wakefield, ½ of an acre; Edgar Logan, referee, to Elizabeth A. Deller 900
78TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x102.2; Mary E. Williamson to Anna E. Williamson 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE or AV, s e corner of 84th St, 112.8x80.3x102.2x126.9; John C. R. Eckerson and wife to Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson 1
85TH ST, 231 to 237 East; Louisa K. Reuther to Alexander B. Roberts 1
87TH ST, 217 East; Louis Seiferd, Jr., and wife to Adolph Hecht 1
56TH ST, s s, 203 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Solomon B. Solomon, Trustee of Harris Aronson, to Charles E. Johnson .. 39,500
56TH ST, s s, same property; Charles E. Johnson and wife to Helen H. La Fevre 45,000
84TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102; Charles D. Ashley, referee, to Adolph G. Hasslacher 6,200
79TH ST, n s, 92.2 ft w of Park Av, 19x82.2; Elizabeth J. and Louis A. Jackson to Henry Liebmann 34,000
136TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; William S. Anderson and wife to William Connolly, Jr. 20,500
131ST ST, n s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Gustave Primont and wife to Harry S. Wallenstein 15,500
128TH ST, 146 to 150 West; Wooster B. Taylor to Adelia M. Taylor 28,850
8TH AV, 2,463; Abraham Bloch and wife to Eugene Kahn and wife 100
101ST ST, s s, 403.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.6x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to William C. Oesting 1
116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50xirregular; Joseph E. Weed to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company 1
8TH AV, 2,141 and 2,143; Myles Tierney and wife to Paul Schuhose 27,500
LENOX AV, n s, 56 ft n of 124th St, 19.8 x75; Frances Schwab to Henry Morgenthau 1
156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Ellen F. and Ralph H. Cary to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank 8,800
134TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8 x100; Annie E. Lilly to Engenie G. Wahlig 1
MORRIS AV, (widened,) e s, 25 ft n of 163d St, 25x70.3; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to Anna Woehr 5,100
VANDERBILT, or RAILROAD AV, s e corner of 154th St, 52.4x89.11x46.11x66.9; John Stothers and wife to Oscar T. Marshall 1
143D ST, n s, 609.3 ft e from old e line of Willis Av, 16.5x88.1x16.9x89.8; Nellie Rosenwald to Elizabeth and Catherine Cain 5,500
MADISON AV, e s, 222.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Henrietta C. Schroeder to Adeline M. Von Bergen 7,600
SUBURBAN ST, s w s, 94 ft n w of Marmion Av, 57.11x137.8x71.3x45x76.6; Frances W. Smith, trustee, to Martha T. Smith 1

Recorded Leases.

BOSCHEN, Charles D., to Feiga Schoen, store, &c.; 192 East Broadway, 3 years.. $600
HELMANN, William, to James J. Hagan, store, &c.; 838 11th Av, 4 5-12 years... 1,300
JORDAN, Alexander A., to William F. Krembs; s e corner of Madison Av and 89th St, front store, &c., 5 years...$510 720
MOORE, William T., to Jane Chapin; n s of 21st St, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9, 21 years 294
MOSS, Henry, to John Marx; 196 East 76th St, store, &c., 3 years 600
MARTELLA, Felix, and Paolo Antonio to Andrea Citrolli; 406 East 113th St, 3 years 1,200
MEUTER, Frederick, to Felix Heineman; 1,424 Avenue A, store, &c., 1 5-12 years. 540
VOEGE, Christian, by Sophia Voege, committee, to Louis Seiferd; n s of 87th St, 194.8 ft e of 3d Av, 29.5x61.8x19.6x45.1, 21 years 60

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRINGTON APARTMENT ASSOCIATION to New-York Life Insurance Company; n w corner of Broadway and 49th St, 4 years $225,000
COLLINS, Richard, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States; s s of 34th St, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 21 years 160,000
CIROLLI, Andrea, to S. E. Bernheimer and another; 406 East 113th St, demand 200
DENTON, Jane A., to F. W. Devoe; s e corner of Brown Place and 134th St, 1 year 2,000
DRISCHLER, Francis, to Charles F. E. Vogler; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 111th St, 1 year 6,000
FOLSOM, John G., Edward P. Lyon; 711 East 136th St, 2 years 1,000
SAME to Anna B. Cromwell; same property, 5 years 11,000
FLEIG, Kate, to J. W. Wakeling; w s of Trinity Av, 75 ft s of 163d St, 1 year 400
GOODMAN, Max, and wife to Henry Waters; n s of 44th St, 91 ft e of 9th Av, installments 7,000
HASKIN, John B., Jr., to J. J. Phelan; s s of 130th St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, and other property, 3 years 25,000
HESSLOCHER, Adolph G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 310 East 84th St, 3 years 2,500
HAHN, Mary E., to M. T. Schley; s s of 134th St, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,000
HODGINS, Charles, and wife to Susannah A. Jones; n s of 2d Av, Lot 576, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,000
HECHT, Adolph, to Sophia Ellinger; 217 East 87th St, 3 years 5,000
SAME to Sophia Ellinger; lease, n s of 87th St, between 2d and 3d Avs 5,000
IRELAND, John B., and wife to Sarah J. Flanagan; e s of South 5th Av, 97 ft s of West 3d St, 5 years 25,000
JOHNSON, Charles E., to S. B. Solomon, in trust; 2545—Sullivan st, Smithfield, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 15,587
SAME to same, individually; same property, 3 years 9,412
KOHLHAAS, Christina, to Mary E. Yost; n s of 122d St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 2,500
KROH, Jennie, to Astor Place Bank; s s of 79th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, secures credit ....
KOHLHAAS, Christina, to Mary E. Yost; n s of 122d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 2,500
KUMPF, Gerhart, and wife to Charles Dorn; 231 East 45th St, 3 years 2,000
LEESON, William G., and wife, to Hamilton Bank, New-York; s s of 148th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, collateral 10,000
LEVY, Lazarus, and wife, to Marie Grenhart; w s of Sheriff St, 150 ft s of Houston, installments 6,000
MEAD, John L. and wife, to Polka M. Wilkens and others, trustees; Bergen Av, corner 153d St, 4 years 1,000
McKENZIE, Margaret A., to the Willson & Adams Company; s e s of Matilda St, Lot 178, map of Washingtonville, 3 years. 1,000
MERRITT, Samuel H., and wife to W. W. Taylor; n s of 9th St, 205 ft e of Avenue C, 1 year 95
MOLLER, Ralph, to Pauline Myers and others; 138 Madison Av, 3 years 21,000
MUSCHENHEIM, William C., to Central Trust Company; s s of 32d St, 251.10 ft e of Broadway, 5 years ....
NIEBUHR, William H., to Louise Wagoner; n s of 112th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 16,000
SAME to John F. Crotty; 13 East 112th St, 3 years 2,250
SAME to John W. Weed, trustee, and others; n s of 112th St, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 16,000
SAME to William T. Hookey; n s of 112th St, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year ....
SAME to Frederick Brandt; s s of 113th St, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year ....
OESTING, William C., to Philip Braendes; s s of 101st, 403.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,000
POTTER, Nora Van B., to Leon Noel; s s of 82d St, 158 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 2,000
PHILLIPS, Henry, and another to S. A. Smith; 203 and 205 Madison St, 5 years. 18,000
SAME to F. H. Smith; same property, 1 year 2,000
MECKLEHAM, Thomas M. R., to Henry Parish; s s of 136th St, 144 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 3,000
RIDDLE, Charles M., to Mary Van N. Jackson, part of Lots 73, 78, 80, 81, and 74 to 77, map of property of Abram Van Nest, 2 years 1,250
SMITH, Martha T., and others to A. H. Rogers; s s of Suburban St, 94 ft w of Marion Av, installments 1,000
STEMME, Henry, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 170 Eldridge St, 3 years 8,000
STEPHENS, Joseph, and wife to Broadway Savings Institution; 1,607 1st Av, 1 year 15,000
SCHUTTS, George H., and wife to Robert Wilson; e s of College Av, 50 ft n of 144th St, 5 years 3,500
SCHIMEL, Philip, and wife to Henry Dryer; s s of 74th St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 11,000
SAME to Ernest Otz; s s of 74th St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000
TURNER, Isabella, to Joseph M. Strong and another; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, demand 3,500
TODD, George W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 64 Dey St, 2 years 15,000
WALLENSTEIN, Harry S., to William Jay, as executor; s s of 131st St, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 10,000
WALKER, Alexander, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 84th St, 2 years. 53,000
WEED, Joseph E., to Susannah P. Lilienthal; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, 2 years 70,000
SAME to Alexander Walker; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 84th St, 1 year.... 15,000
ZIKMUND, Anton, and wife to M. Goodbody and others; n s of Tremont Av, 44 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,500
SCHUHOSE, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,141 and 2,143 8th Av, 5 years 16,250
SAME to Anthony Kessler; same property 6,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Solomon D., to Julius Lipman...$24,000
HOLLY, Augustus F., to American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females 8,248
MULVIHILL, Anne, to Alice Hall, two assignments) 5,000
MAULE, Alice E., to Lucy A. Wright..... 1,500
ROGERS, John B., to Corn Exchange Bank 8,000
SCHIMEL, Philip, to Ernest Otz 1
SMITH, Leonard B., to Lambert Suydam. 12,562
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company ....
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow and another (five assignments) 5
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND Improvement Company to William R. Rose 690

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James Sullivan and others (four assignments) 50,000

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, e s, 47.3 ft n of 30th St, 41.8 ft front; Catherine Courtney against Mary Valentine and others, (partition.)
OLD BOSTON ROAD, adjoining lands of John B. Gillespie, Lorillard Spencer, and Bronxwood Park, containing about 21 acres; Philip H. Adee and others, executors, against Titus K. Adee and others, (action to obtain judgment.)
SCHUYLER ST, e s, 150 ft n w of Elliott Av, 161 ft front; J. C. Watson Company against Thomas H. Doty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FRANKLIN ST, 85; Arthur K. Mack against Enrico M. Scognamillo and others, administrators, (partition.)
28TH ST, n s, 241.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25 ft front; Solomon Jacobs against William B. M. Jordan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
718T ST, 425 East; Henry Westphal against Caroline Ablass, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Rome Brass and Copper Company against Cecilia McKenna and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
97TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25 ft front; John A. Aspinwall, trustee, against Frieda Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:
DECATUR AV, w s, 88 ft n of Travers St, 114x100; Charles Bjorkegren against Henry E. Thorne, owner and contractor. $173
102D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 100x70.11; Cooper & Newman against Louis E. Steinfeld and C. L. Newberger, owners; E. F. Beglin, contractor. 800
718T ST, 425 East; Kurtzer & Rohl against Carolina Ablass, owner and contractor 350
73D ST, 270 West; Isidor H. Simpson against Park Benjamin, owner and contractor 81
UNION AV and Home St, n e corner, 48x31.6; John Cahill against Herman Schneider, owner; John Layden, sub-contractor; William Aitken, contractor 65
81ST ST and Park Av, n w corner, 50x100; George E. Merry against Block, owner; Thomas Hagan, contractor. 188
84TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x102; same against James Livingston, owner; same contractor 166
104TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Boulevard, 50 ft front; same against John D. Taylor, owner; same contractor 217
77TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; same against McCafferty & Buckley, owners; same contractor 253
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; same against Frederick Johannsen, owner; same contractor. 373
145TH ST, 682 East; Joseph I. Belanger against Eliza Dunn, owner; B. Gottschalk, contractor 97

AN EMULATOR OF SCHLATTER

H. H. Wentworth, Aged 84, Performs Marvelous Cures at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 21.—H. H. Wentworth, an aged man, wearing long hair, is performing cures in Atchison very much the same as Schlatter did in Denver, except that Wentworth does not touch his patients.

He is credited with a number of cures, and is attracting much attention, many flocking to see him.

He is eighty-four years old.

Sues Her Father-in-Law for Damages.

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Rouge of this city has brought a suit in the Superior Court against her father-in-law, Gabriel Mark Rouge of Geneva, Switzerland, to recover $25,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Mrs. Rouge says she was married to Hubert Rouge in this city on April 7, 1890. She lived with her husband in Geneva until March, 1891, when she returned to New-York to nurse her invalid mother. She charges that, in her absence, the defendant told her husband she was not true to him. Her husband was induced to institute a suit for divorce against her in the courts of Switzerland, which is still pending.

The plaintiff says that her father-in-law is a wealthy man, and a member of the firm of Palek, Phillips & Co. of Geneva, Switzerland. After bringing the suit, Mrs. Rouge secured an attachment for $25,000 against the property of the company in this city.

An application was made to Judge McAdam yesterday to vacate the attachment upon technical grounds. The Judge refused the application, but reduced the amount to $5,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 84—John G. Lybarger, plaintiff, vs. The State of Washington.—In error to the Supreme Court of that State.—Dismissed with costs for failure to print record.

No. 79—Ella L. Laing, plaintiff, vs. Thomas G. Rigney.—Argued by J. Hubley Ashton for the plaintiff, in error, and submitted for the defendant.

No. 80—The Jacksonville, Mayport and Pablo Railway and Navigation Company, plaintiff, vs. Mary J. Hooper, et al.—Submitted.

Nos. 84 and 85—Harvey Spalding, plaintiff, vs. William F. Vilas and Don M. Dickinson.—Argued by W. Willoughby for the plaintiffs in error, and by Assistant Attorney Dickinson for the defendants in error.

No. 85—Jabez H. Gill, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by H. E. Paine for the appellant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.
1—Keasby & Mattison Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 2—Edison vs. Lawton Company. 3—Barber vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—Timberlake vs. Straus. 6—Werckmeister vs. Babbett. Cases Noticed.—7—United Press vs. Walsh. 8—Dickerson vs. Albany Coal Tar Dye and Chemical Company. 9—Holden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 10—Schepper vs. Consumers' Cordage Company. 11—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 12—Emanuel vs. Cary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
176—Mylotte vs. De Pinillon. 262—Cripps vs. yacht Neaera. 204 and 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 209—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug No. 12. 216—Milonie vs. Elevated Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamship Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 108—United States vs. tug Howard Carroll. 169—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug R. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. ship Cairnie-hill. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 179—Payne vs. Hall. 182—Keeper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladnik. 156—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 151—Harris vs. steamship Whitney. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat C. C. Hanchett.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company vs. Dutton. 2—Pritchard vs. Harders. 3—Coblens vs. McCormick. 4—Bendix vs. Walstein. 5—Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn vs. Hagenmeyer.
Class IV.—6—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Nichols. 7—Bliem vs. Bliem. 8—Leavitt vs. Clark.
Class VII.—9—Watertown Paper Company vs. Walter.
Class VIII.—10—Matter of Junker. 11—Matter of Lawerre. 12—Katz vs. Margolis. 13—People vs. McGee. 14—Greene vs. Greene. 15—Bradford vs. Graham. 16—Barnes vs. Ross. 17—People vs. Weinberg. 18—Scott vs. Cohen. 19—Herrmann vs. Cohen. 20—New-York Press Company, Limited, vs. National Health Company. 21—Bottlers' Protective Union vs. Hollmerdell. 22—Matter of Chambers, Limited. 23—Partridge vs. Rivers. 24—Peet vs. Peet. 25—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railway Company. 26—Van Steggern vs. Gensberg. 27—MacFarland vs. Mittnacht. 28—Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation vs. Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation. 29—Wells vs. Wells. 30—People; &c., vs. Dutton. 31—Matter of Chambers. 32—Junker vs. Collins. 33—Gonzalez vs. Varone.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2166—Burst vs. Karsher. No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
Short Causes.—5517—Millerton National Bank vs. Briggs. 7579—Lindenmeyer vs. Oppenheimer Publishing and Printing Company. 6997—Clark vs. the Godey Company. 7507—Heins vs. Rammo. 7682—Smith vs. Hayes. 7706—Lehmaier vs. Newburger. 7571—Hand vs. Shreve, Crump & Low Company. 6794—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. McCann. 7526—Catherwood vs. Muller. 7047—Tack vs. Bigler. 7254—Schultz vs. Mehrbach. 7018—Stein Casket Company vs. McCann. 7122—Buck vs. Alley. 6981—Baldoom vs. Casterline. 7092—Kniffen vs. McBride. 7608—Same vs. same. 8197—Moore vs. Evans.
Regular Day Calendar.—3831—Grant vs. Walsh. 1072—Hardt vs. Aufrecht. 3233—Calabrese vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 862—Hewitt vs. Roudebusch. 1806—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild, Sons & Co. 1745—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on:
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 25.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Short Causes.—3375—Cameron vs. Fraser. 3194—Parmelee vs. Association of Physicians and Surgeons. 3389—Daly vs. Warren. 2727—Spies vs. Michelson. 3457—Sherwood vs. Fink. 3448—Wise vs. Pernett. 3462—Sommers vs. Leslie. 3452—Morgan vs. Jacobs. 3453—Parkinson vs. Stearns.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 25.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
495—Cohen vs. Platt. 584—Fox vs. Fox. 671—Donohue vs. Crawford.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
955—Lestrange vs. Tietjen. 880—Bernholz vs. Casey. 902—Same vs. same. 1159—Traynor vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1236—Krick vs. the Douglas Manufacturing Company.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1175—Steiner vs. Fargo. 482—Morris vs. Whitson. 392—Riley vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. 478—Alger vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Selxas vs. Brown. 786—Drescher vs. The Mayor, &c.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Meta Giesig, Susan Black, Julie V. Wright, Julia Callahan, Susan Bell, Miranda A. Arnold, and Johanna Mosser. At 2 P. M.—Charles Gibson, Charles Boettigheimer, and Charlotte E. Gray.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.
CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
228—Eichold vs. Tiffany. 553—Kern vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 457—Fleischman vs. Zimmermann. 150—Tannenbaum vs. Breitmann. 2889—Lesser vs. Tamsen. 2890—Baron vs. same. 358—Warren vs. Dennett. 334—Ganz vs. Smith. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 371—Straus vs. Straus. 115—Galligan vs. August. 464—Morris vs. Eldridge. 2641—Hahn vs. Conrad. 2908—Benett vs. Rowland. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 224—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 225—Lister Company vs. same. 226—Ielin vs. same. 547—Wright vs. Morgan. 2611—Rich vs. Frank. 1809—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 460—Kraus vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 2887—Pickett vs. Conroy. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 960—Gilligan vs. Vogel. 495½—Toler vs. Zorn. 269—Killite vs. Williams.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.
536—Connolly vs. Southard. 590—National Ice Company vs. Corbett. 245—Schaelman vs. Fechter.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.
2876—Miley vs. Murray. 2932—Sprey vs. Boston. 2923—Degen vs. Walbash. 2766—National Eagle Bank of Boston vs. Simmons. 2975—Moll vs. Bach. 2955—Metz vs. Moses. 2787—Rosenheim vs. Jonasson. 1772—Mohr vs. Friend. 2832—Weinberg vs. Meyer. 2761—Day vs. Paddock & Fowler Company. 2392—Market National Bank vs. Waters. 2545—Sullivan vs. Smallfield. 2525—Travis vs. Blair. 2634—Gruse vs. Horton. 2645½—Schulank vs. Jones. 2982—Boehm vs. Hartung. 2586—Raymond vs. Canary. 3012—Greenberg vs. Woldepky.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.
1—Walter L. S. Langerman. 2—Andrew J. Miasch, (4.) 3—Ryl